The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3833. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Messages from the President.

Payment of Bounties to be Continued to Feb. 15.

The Plan for Reconstruction Under Debate in the Senate.

BILLS TO REPEAL THE DUTY ON COAL.

BOTH HOUSES WITHOUT A QUORUM.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

No less than twenty-five different propositions to amend the Conscription Law were submitted in the Senate to-day. The bill before its Military Committee has the approval of the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General. It will retain the three hundred commutation clause, and among other things borrowed from the French system, such as the requirement that the conscript shall be responsible for his substitute's service and fitness.

SALES OF LANDS FOR UNPAID TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The United States Tax Commissioner for the District of Virginia will offer for sale at public auction, at their office, corner Prince and Washington streets, in the City of Alexandria, Va., on the 11th day of January, 1864, thirty-nine pieces of property, consisting of houses and lots in Alexandria; several farms in that vicinity, among which is the Arlington estate, lately occupied by ROBERT E. LEE. On the 19th day of January, 1864, they will offer, at the same place, 41 houses and lots, situated in the City of Alexandria. On the 29th day of January they will offer, at the same place, 47 houses and lots in the City of Alexandria. On the 1st day of February next they will offer, at the same place, 48 houses and lots in Alexandria, and several large farms from one to six miles from the city. No immediate title can be acquired to these properties, as the privilege of redemption is conferred by law upon loyal persons interested in them, who shall substantiate their claims under the Act of Confiscation at any time within two years.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A motion will be made in the House soon after its reassembly for a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Interior Department.

THE RAILROAD TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON.

It was only the want of a quorum in the House today that prevented immediate and thorough action on the subject of the delays in railroad transportation between New-York and Washington. There was a storm as it was. It would seem impossible to defeat the demand for quick travel and regular mails to the Capital of the nation.

PRIZE MONEY.

The naval prize money distributed during December amounted to over $330,000 among eleven hundred men.

DEPOSITS IN THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

Twenty millions of five per cent. legal tender notes were sent to the banks of New-York yesterday; ten millions to-day; ten millions will go to-morrow, and ten the next day.

GUROWSKI'S NEW DIARY.

Count GUROWSKI's new book will be out in about a week. Enough is known of its skinning criticisms upon eminent functionaries, military and civil, to create a general desire here to see the volume.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE is confined to his bed with rheumatism.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

The following is the Message sent to Congress to-day by the President of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By a joint resolution of your Honorable Bodies, approved Dec. 23, 1863, the paying of bounties to veteran volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, is, to the extent of three hundred dollars in each case, prohibited after the 5th day of the present month. I transmit, for your consideration, a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost-Marshall-General to him, both relating to the subjects above mentioned. I earnestly recommend that this law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are at least until the ensuing 1st day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted, and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now by a closer attention and a fuller knowledge of facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

JAN. 5, 1862. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the Message, says no one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force, for the speedy termination of the rebellion, and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain.

First. That whatever may be the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers, rather than a draft.

Second—That veteran soldiers who have become inured to service even when paid bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty. The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in service, would have cheerfully reënlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked, and will, in a great measure, be put to an end by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress.

It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The Provost-Marshal-General, in a communication, says, after great labor, the volunteer recruiting service under the President's call of Oct. 17, is fairly in progress. Letters all dated between the 20th and 24th of December from the Superintendents of the Recruiting Service in sixteen States are in the main very encouraging. As to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteer enlistments, several of the States were in a fair way to raise the quotas assigned them. The act approved Dec. 23, 1863, forbidding after January 5 the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by the Act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop, enlistments. Of the hundred dollar bounty provided by the Act of 1861, but twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance, the seventy-five dollars being due only after two years of service. It took some time after Oct. 17 to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now in most of the States earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October and November, and part of December, showing that 42,529 men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding bounties after Jan. 5.

These communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Senator WILSON's new Enrollment Bill, introduced to-day, exempts those who are physically disabled, and also makes the following exemptions: the Vice-President, the Judges of the Courts, the heads of the Executive Departments, and the Governors of States. It receives as substitutes only those who are "not liable to the draft," and a penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and thirty days to six months imprisonment is provided, in the punishment of enrolling officers who are engaged directly or indirectly in procuring substitutes.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

THE DISLOYAL OFFICERS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, giving the names of officers who have left the naval service since Dec. 1, 1860, and entered the Confederate service, was referred, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, asking for such modification of the Enrollment Law as will include all foreign residents; also, a memorial of the "True Inspiration Society, or Nonresistants," praying for exemption from the $300 clause in the Conscription Law; also, a petition from the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, for grants of public lands, to aid in constructing a new railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior—all of which were referred.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a bill preventing army and navy officers and others in military service from interfering in State elections, and moved its refereuce to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the reference, and moved to send it to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew his motion.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 20 ayes to 14 noes.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the appointment of officers of the army. Adopted.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill restoring the $400 bounty to veterans and $300 bounty to volunteers until the 15th of February, and a bounty not exceeding $160 to persons of African descent enlisting and resident in States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) moved the reference of the portion of the President's Message referring to reconstruction in the States to the Judiciary Committee. He argued that the Constitution provided for the admission of the old States, and also for the admission of new States into the Union. It made no provision for a State to leave the Union, nor even hinted at it. The doctrine of the Constitution was "once a State, always a State." What right had we to say to Tennessee, for instance, and to the loyal people of other States, "You are no longer States, but Territories." The people, not the soil, made States. All true and loyal citizens had claims to be respected. But where other rights had intervened under the Proclamation of Emancipation, or the confiscation laws, they must be regarded. You might as well attempt to call back the life of the soldier slain in battle as to recover what has been lost by the acts of the rebellious States. If you can take private property for public use, making compensation, you can free their slaves, or use them in the army, and give them freedom as the reward of their services. These points he proceeded to argue to show that these things needed no recreation of a State; but the President had hit the nail upon the head. This plan was wise and just, and patriotic. Let the States reorganize. Events would shape the mode. Let them elect their officers, and resume their wonted functions. Many of them were ripe for this. One-tenth of the loyal voters was sufficient for the purpose. This number was as large as was that of some of the States originally entering the Union, or who are now asking for admission. In other States, where the rebellion was unsubdued, the war must still go on. He referred to the progress and success of our arms, and argued that secession had been cut in two, and was now seared on all its borders. He alluded to the position of France and England, and to the sympathy of Russia and the middle classes throughout Europe in behalf of our cause. One thing more only was needed—the army must be filled, and volunteering and the draft go on. Let three hundred regiments renew the Spring campaign, and before many months this fungus State, whose corner-stone and boast was Slavery, would cease forever from the earth.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary was agreed to.

The Senate, being without a quorum, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAY OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the pay of the bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, earnestly recommending that the law be so modified that the bounties recently suspended may be continued, at least till the first day of February next.

The Message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing a report as to the result of the Convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, and recommending an appropriation to meet the awards.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A GALLERY OF STATUARY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to examine and report a bill setting apart the old Hall of Representatives for a gallery of statuary.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Union,) objected, saying that he intended to introduce a bill at the earliest moment for removing the seat of Government from this barren and isolated country. [Laughter.]

The House was called. No quorum—only eighty-six members being present—the House adjourned.

LOYAL CITIZENS TO BE REIMBURSED FOR DAMAGES

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) gave notice of the introduction of a bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens and for damages done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers mustered into the United States service and who have been honorably discharged and have served for a period less than three years.

JAY COOKE AND COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of JAYE COOK & Co. to the Government in the sale of United States Securities, and what has been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether said service might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by JAY COOKE & Co.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON COAL.

On motion of Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amending the act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt," so as to reduce the duty on all mineral coals from three and one-half cents to one and a-half cent per ton.

Mr. NELSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal the duties now imposed by law on the importation of coal and paper and paper envelopes.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE NEW POSTAL ROUTE.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Select Committee, to examine into the expediency of establishing a new route for postal and other purposes between New-York and Washington.

No definite action was taken on the resolution.

NO QUORUM—ADJOURNMENT.

A call of the House was ordered, and no quorum being found present, the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Indemnity Offered for the Injuries Done the Wyoming—Probable Pacific Solution of the Difficulties with Foreign Powers—Condition of Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Money is abundant for interest. Exchanges have not materially varied within a fortnight back.

The ship *Onward* has arrived with Kanagawa, Japan, dates of the 1st of December, and Shanghai dates of Nov. 22.

Kanagawa was still guarded by men from the fleets, the French fortifying the heights, and daily expecting the arrival of two regiments of infantry from Hong Kong.

It was the general belief that a peace solution would be found for all the troubles between foreign Governments and the Tycoon, although civil war between the latter and the Damios was already progressing. The Tycoon's Ministers had waited on the American Minister, offering to pay the indemnity demanded for the attack on the steamer *Pembroke* in June last during her passage through the Inland Sea.

The proposition was accepted, but Minister PRUYN will refer terms of settlement for the subsequent attack on the steamer *Wyoming* to the Home Government.

Under the increased prospect of unbroken peace, business at Kanagawa was improving.

Silks and teas were coming in freely in consequence of the removal of previously existing restrictions.

The cholera had disappeared since the cold weather commenced at Shanghai, but "epidemic dysentery" was taking its place with nearly equal fatality.

The British Government had ordered an expedition under Sir JOHN MITCHELL, to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose. No further action of any importance had taken place between the rebel and government forces.

Trade in Shanghai has somewhat revived.

There is increased activity among the shippers, and there is a very large number of vessels in port.

OBSEQUIES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Body Lying in State—The Crowds and Scenes at the Cathedral Yesterday.

The remains of Archbishop HUGHES were laid in state yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. During the entire day, from 5 in the morning until the doors were closed at 8 o'clock in the evening, the streets and avenues leading to the Cathedral were thronged with pilgrims to the shrine of His Grace, the late Archbishop of New-York. On entering the Church the visitors were required to pass up the centre aisle, passing the corpse, thence around in front of the altar and so out by the side aisle. In the center aisle, near the altar, is the catafalque, a platform covered with black cloth and crape, surmounted by a canopy of black and white cloth, the whole illuminated by six wax tapers. Upon this the body is laid, being, as yet, uncoffined. The corpse is dressed in the robes of office worn by deceased in life.

The under-garment is the dalmatique—a long, white robe of lawn; over this the cope and stole of red velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. On his head is placed the mitre of gold, red velvet and white satin; upon his wrists are the maniples of velvet, embroidered in gold. By the side of the body, at the right, is placed the golden crozier; on the left, a massive golden cross, and on his breast is the pectoral cross of silver. At his feet are two beautiful crosses, made of running pine and white japonicas. The face of the deceased appears as calm and lifelike as if enjoying the repose of sleep, instead of death.

In approaching the corpse many of the visitors knelt and said a short prayer; others, more ardent in their devotion, strove to touch some portion of the body or vestments; others kissed the drapery of the catafalque, or even tried to kiss the cross or clothing of the late and beloved Bishop. Many had little crosses of wood or brass or silver, that they sought to consecrate by bringing in contact with some of the surroundings of the revered remains.

The body will be exposed again to-day, and the funeral will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is estimated by those officiating at the Church, that upward of 20,000 came to view the remains yesterday, and it is expected that many more will go to-day.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Their Organization and Headquarters—They Abide the Decision of the Court.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY and LEWIS, named as Police Commissioners by Gov. SEYMOUR, met at No. 61 William-street, Room No. 18, for the purpose of effecting an organization. On motion of Mr. MCMURRAY, a vote was taken for President, and Ex-Judge BOSWORTH was elected. The latter, in a few words, thanked the members of the Commission for the honor they had conferred upon him, but respectfully begged leave to decline, on the ground that the duties of his profession occupied so much of his time, that it would be impossible for him to devote himself to the business, at least for the present and for as much time as the responsible duties required. His resignation was thereupon received, and Mr. MCMURRAY was elected President, and WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that for the present the headquarters of their department be established at No. 61 William-street. The gentlemen being thus organized, further resolved that until a decision can be obtained in a competent legal tribunal, they would issue no order or take any measures which might be calculated to disorganize the Police force as at present constituted. It was distinctly stated, that their only object in effecting an organization at the present time, was to facilitate whatever legal proceedings may be taken in the Courts, with a view to determine who are the rightful members of the Commission, and that they had no desire to embarrass the operations of the Department. Messrs. CHAS. O'CONNOR, JOHN GRAHAM and Ex-Judge PIERREPONT have been retained as counsel. The resolve taken by the gentlemen named to abide the decision of the Courts, is most becoming, and will elicit general commendation. It puts to rest the silly and mischievous rumors that such men would lend themselves to any overt act, and disappoints the interested expectations of a "scene."

Pew-Renting at Mr. Beecher's Church.

Last evening there was a large attendance at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S) of those who were anxious to secure sittings during the coming year. Mr. N. O. PILLSBURY officiated as auctioneer—the same gentleman who has acted upon similar occasions for many years past. The notice said that the sale would commence at 7 o'clock P. M.; but, long before that hour, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Precisely at 7 o'clock Mr. BEECHER appeared on the platform, and in a few words stated the object of the gathering and the terms of sale. He said each pew had a fixed valuation, and that the choice of all in the house would be offered, without reservation for previous occupants, to the highest bidder.

Mr. PILLSBURY then commenced the sale, and continued the same up to 11½ o'clock without intermission.

The proceeds of the sale far exceeded that of any previous year. The excess is at least twenty-five per cent. over that of the sale in January, 1862.

The sales this year amount to over $32,000, while last year the proceeds were only about $23,000, showing an increase of about $9,000. There were very many persons present who did not obtain seats, owing to the high premium at which the same were sold. Every pew, all the aisle chairs, and even the temporary seats which have recently been erected in the rear portion of the church, were disposed of at a remarkably high price. The highest premium paid was $200, by Mr. HORACE CLAFLIN, the next highest was $180, at which price several were sold.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH BRANCHES.

James Terwilliger Clerk of the Senate.

Thos. G. Alvord Speaker of the Assembly, and Jos. B. Cushman Clerk.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

Presentation of Battle Flags Captured at Chattanooga.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate organized soon after 11 o'clock this morning, when the oath of office was administered to the Senators, and the following officers were elected:

Clerk—James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Azel B. Hull.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Sanders Wilson.
Doorkeeper—Lawrence Van Duzer.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—Casper Walter.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Edmund Traver.
Third Assistant Doorkeeper—Anson W. Johnson.

On motion, it was resolved to hold executive sessions on Wednesdays of each week.

Mr. COOK moved that the Finance Committee consist of three members; the Railroad Committee of five members, and the Committee on Cities and Villages, seven members.

After the customary address to the Senators by the President, the message of the Governor was received and read.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

At 11 o'clock the Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the last House, JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN.

The oath of office was administered to the members by Hon. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, Secretary of State.

After which the House organized by the election of the following officers:

For Speaker—THOMAS G. ALVORD, 76 votes; JACOB L. SMITH, 42; GEORGE MC CURTIS, 1.
For Clerk—JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, 78 votes; JOHN C. JACOBS, 44.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—CHARLES E. YOUNG.
Doorkeeper—HENRY A. RODGERS.
First-Assistant Doorkeeper—ALEXANDER FRIER.
Second-Assistant Doorkeeper—DANIEL F. PAYNE.

The Message of the Governor was then received and read by the Clerk.

[We print the Message in full elsewhere.—ED. TIMES.]

A motion was made to print 5,000 extra copies, which was referred.

Mr. LOOMIS moved that no extra compensation be paid the employees of the House. Laid over.

The House here took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the Assembly this afternoon, after the drawing of seats had been concluded, a resolution was adopted inviting to the floor Col. BARNUM, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment of New-York Volunteers, just returned from the Army of the Cumberland, and bringing with him ten rebel battle flags, captured from the enemy at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, five of which were captured by New-York regiments, and the rest by Western regiments.

Col. BARNUM addressed the Assembly, giving an outline of the history of the several battles.

He was followed by Speaker ALVORD, who complimented him for his personal bravery and patriotic devotion, and spoke in warm praise of the sacrifices and bravery of the volunteer soldiers of the Empire State.

The flags are to be deposited here.

Adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Court is occupied in hearing motions today. The Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 6, is as follows: The first ten numbers on the Special Calendar.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate occupied the day in balloting for Speaker. Eight ballots were taken, but all resulted in a tie, the remaining Senator to give the casting vote remaining at Richmond a prisoner of war.

Mr. LOWRY, of Centre County, proposed that a Committee be delegated to request JEFF. DAVIS to release the prisoner, in order to organize the Legislature. But as an amendment was substituted to make Mr. LOWRY the Committee, the motion was withdrawn.

As the tie vote promises to continue in the Senate, the prospect of an organization of the Legislature, and of the reception of the message of Gov. CURTIN, remains uncertain.

Both Houses have adjourned until to-morrow.

The Ohio Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. TODD.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday.

J. R. HUBBELL was elected Speaker of the House, and WM. E. DAVIS Clerk of the Senate.

Gov. TODD's Message is very brief. He says that the financial affairs of the State were never in a better condition; that the public debt has been reduced $676,000, and that the militia system adopted by the Legislature last Winter has proved a success. He recommends that the banking corporations now existing under State authority be given all reasonable facilities for closing their business. He attributes the escape of JOHN MORGAN to negligence, issuing from a misunderstanding between the civil and military officers, at the Penitentiary, of their respective duties. He calls attention to the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field, and says that although this wicked rebellion still continues, we can justly claim for Ohio a full performance of duty in the effort to crush it. He says the number of troops raised since the beginning of the war is 200,671.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enrollment—Circular from the Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Nothing of interest is transpiring. All are endeavoring to keep comfortable. Three inches of snow fell last night. The weather was pleasant to-day, but is very cold to-night.

The enrollment of citizens in this army is nearly completed, including whites and blacks. The number subject to draft will be very considerable.

The following circular was published to-day:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 4, 1864.

Sutlers will hereafter obtain printed invoices from and have them approved by the Quartermaster-General, the same as when they hauled their goods by teams.

(Signed) M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The passenger train from Cincinnati, and a train from Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, collided seven miles this side of Dayton, at 10 o'clock this morning. The baggage-master was killed and 15 or 20 others were injured. No other particulars have been received, except that the trains are represented to be badly smashed up.

LATER.

We have the names of three killed and thirty-five wounded by the railroad collision near Dayton today, all from Ohio. Twenty others are reported very slightly injured.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1864.

To the Legislature:

During the past year the people of New-York have had reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the blessings of health and abundance. Our mechanics have been actively employed, our farmers have been rewarded with generous returns for their labor. The benefactions of our State have been liberal to those suffering from want or infirmities.

The annual reports of the State Charitable Institutions will be submitted to you. That of the State Lunatic Asylum shows that on November 30 there were 534 patients therein, being an increase of 20 over the beginning of the year; 118 patients were discharged, recovered or improved. On Dec. 1 there were 331 pupils under instruction, 257 of whom are beneficiaries of the State, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and 151 pupils in the Institution for the Blind. There has been an average 140 pupils during the past year in the Asylum for Idiots, which was its full capacity; of these 123 were beneficiaries of the State. The Inebriate Asylum will be opened during the present month. The enhanced prices of the necessaries of life, will render the patronage of the State peculiarly important, and these noble charities will undoubtedly receive at your hands that continued support to which they are justly entitled.

I renew my recommendation for the appointment of a member of the medical profession as a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the insane confined in the alms-houses, jails and private lunatic asylums.

STAFF REPORTS.

The annual reports of the members of my military staff will present much important statistical matter as well as correspondence of interest. They embrace a detailed account of the number of volunteers raised, organization of militia, their service in Pennsylvania and Baltimore. condition of the State arsenals and armories, the fortified defences of the State, the details of the medical department, the relief afforded to sick and wounded soldiers. and other facts for your consideration. The Bureau of Military Statistics is accomplishing the objects of its mission. Its collections embrace invaluable official and historical material illustrating the part the State has taken in the war, biographies of volunteers, histories of regiments and other organizations, and an account of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties. No other State has so systematically entered upon the work of preserving these important records, so honorable to our people and so justly due the brave men who are risking their lives, and those who are so munificently responding to the demands of the period.

VETERANS OF 1812.

By an act passed by the Legislature in 1859, the amount due the New-York soldiers of the war of 1812 was ascertained, and certificates were given therefor. The honor of the State, and justice to a suffering class of men, require that these certificates should be paid by the State, and be held as claims against the General Government.

EDUCATIONAL.

The condition of the Colleges and Academies will be exhibited in the Report of the Regents of the University. While these institutions have liberally contributed to the rank and file of the army, their present numbers are but little diminished below those of former years. Amid the agitations of war the cause of liberal learning has not been neglected.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports as follows:

Moneys appropriated for the support of Common Schools during the year, from the following sources, viz.:	
Public School Moneys, including ¾ mill tax	$1,345,247 64
Voluntary taxation in the School Dists.	2,095,719 71
Rate bills	363,756 48
Other sources	76,731 13
Total	$3,881,454 96
Expended during the year:	
Teachers' wages	$2,726,198 10
Libraries	29,522 22
Apparatus	132,043 44
Building and repairs	430,488 75
Miscellaneous	539,747 75
Total	$3,858,900 26

STATISTICAL.

Total number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years	1,356,900
Number of children who have attended school at any time during the year	887:570
Teachers employed at the same time for six months or more	15,701
Whole number of teachers employed	26,213
Whole number male teachers	6,401
Whole number female teachers	19,827
Total number of school districts	11,742
Total number of school houses	11,749
Number of months' school	88,734
Number of months' school by qualified teachers	88,659
Average number of months' school	50
Number of volumes in District Libraries	1,175,335
Number of pupils attending the Normal School during the year	279
Number of teachers instructed in Teachers' institutes	8,771
Number of teachers in Teacher's Classes in Academies	1,562
Amount of money to be apportioned by the State Superintendant of Public Instruction for the support of common schools for the current fiscal year	$1,419,841 11

In view of the dignity and value of the office of Teacher, I urge upon the public the duty of giving an enlarged pay for their services at this time when the expenses of living are heavily increased. The pay of most classes of persons in public or private employment has been increased. It would be disreputable to our people if those who educate their children should be excepted from this rule. In no other way can competent teachers be retained.

I commend to your favorable consideration the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York; and the House of Refuge in Western New-York.

STATE PRISONS.

The report of the Inspectors will show the number of convicts confined in the Prisons of the State, and the receipts and payments on account of these institutions.

By recent acts of the Legislature, convicts can by good behavior shorten the terms of their imprisonment twenty-four days in each year. I advise an extension of this system. It should be so graduated that it would give more encouragement to convicts sentenced for long terms. Those who behave well for many years give stronger evidences of reformation than can be shown by those confined for shorter periods. An allowance for good conduct should be made of one month on each of the first two years; of two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year; of three months on each following year to the tenth year; and of four months on each remaining year of the terms of their imprisonment. Under this system a person sentenced for five years can reduce his term to four years and four months; those for ten years. to eight years and one month; those for fifteen years, to eleven years and five months.

This will be humane and wise; it will encourage hopes and form habits essential to reformation. It will not unduly shorten the terms of imprisonment, as it will be taken into account by our courts in making sentence. It will improve the discipline of prisons and save the necessity for degrading punishments. It will diminish the number of pardons, which are always attended with great evils, and finally it will return the convict to society with such proofs of good character as will give him self-respect and the confidence of his neighbors. I earnestly urge the subject upon the attention of the Legislature. I also advise that the Inspectors of our prisons be allowed to give the convicts, upon the same principles, the benefit of their good conduct in the past.

The Prison Association of New-York is required by law to inspect the prisons in the State, and to report to the Legislature their condition. The work of inspection has been thoroughly performed. All the State Prisons, the Penitentiaries and the County Jails, with but few exceptions, have been visited and examined. The report of the Association will lay before you the results of this investigation. I trust that the suggestions of this report will be considered by you. As the law imposes upon the Prison Association an annual examination of our prisons, I recommend a renewal of the appropriation to that end.

STATE BANKS.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that there were three hundred and nine banks, with an aggregate capital of $109,258,147, doing business on the 30th day of September, 1863, and that fifty-one banks were closing business voluntarily and from insolvency.

The total amount of circulation issued by that officer on the 30th of September last was $42,192,645. Of this amount $35,252,219 was issued to banking associations and individual bankers, and is secured as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages		$3,862,097 47
New-York State Stock	$17,343,140 10	
United States Stock	15,797,850 60	
Illinois State Stock	350,933 33	
Cash in deposit	108,080 86	—$33,600,204 29
Held for Incorporated Banks under special laws		76,934 84
		$37,539,236 60
Aggregate held Sept. 30, 1862		36,442,310 98
Increase for the year		$1,096,925 62
Increase in secured circulation during the year		989,770 00

The increase and decrease in the kinds of security held, have been as follows:

Increase in U. S. Stock	$3,898,400 00	
Increase in cash	16,205 96	—$3,914,605 96
Decrease in N. Y. S. St'k	$1,679,759 00	
Decrease in Stocks of other States	87,533 34	
Decrease in Bonds and Mortgages	1,050,397 00	—$2,817,680 34
		$1,096,925 62

Our banking system which has been tested by time, and has grown up with the business of New-York, is threatened by an untried financial scheme of the General Government. It is proposed to build up in the place of State institutions an organization with all the moneyed power of a National Bank, with the insecurity and discount upon its currency which must attach to the bills of corporations issued in remote or inaccessible points in the States or Territories, and which have no common centre for their redemption. I advise some legislation for the protection of our State system. This great commercial State must not, in the event of the failure of the national scheme, be left without either currency or organization to carry on the business of our community.

NATIONAL BANKS.

I am informed by the Comptroller of the Currency that seventeen banks, with an aggregate capital of two million one hundred and forty thousand dollars, had, on the 10th of December last, been organized in this State under the National Currency Act. Three of these banks, with a total capital of one million dollars, are in the City of New-York.

SALT SPRINGS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, shows an inspection during the year 1863 of about eight million bushels, which exceeds that of 1862 by nearly one million bushels. The duty received last year amounts to about eighty thousand dollars.

FINANCES.

The Comptroller, in his annual report to the Legislature in January last, estimated the deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund, at about seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. The large appropriations made in the Supply Bill, and in special acts, increase this deficit to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars at the close of September, as will be seen below:

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit thereof on Sept. 30, 1862	$821,612 11
Receipts of the year	7,821,891 87
Total	$8,643,504 08
Payments	9,836,291 85
Deficiency Sept. 30, 1863	$1,192,787 77

OTHER FUNDS.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit of all the funds except the Canal Fund, September 30, 1862	$1,355,732 02
Receipts of the year	10,821,972 54
	$12,177,704 56
Payments	12,711,993 72
Treasury overdrawn Sept. 30, 1862	$534,289 16

The following are the principal appropriations made by the Legislature of 1863, not embraced in the annual estimates:

For bounties to volunteers	$3,000,000
For harbor and frontier defences	1,000,000
For purchase of arms	400,000
For sick and wounded soldiers	200,000
For Supply Bill, about	637,000
Total	$5,337,000

Of this about two millions one hundred thousand dollars has been drawn at the close of the fiscal year. To meet the draft for bounties to volunteers, the Comptroller made a temporary loan of two million dollars. This will have to be increased to three millions.

STATE TAX.

There was levied in 1863 a direct tax of five mills on the dollar on the assessed valuations of the property of the State, for the following objects: Three-fourths of a mill for schools; three-eighths for canals; two mills for general purposes; one and eleven-sixteenths for bounties; and three-sixteenths for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The aggregate proceeds of the State tax levied in 1862 and received during the last fiscal year, was $5,749,930 71.

CANAL FUND.

Balance of the Canal Fund, Sept. 30, 1862		$4,589,303 83
Received during the fiscal year for Canal tolls, rent of surplus water, interest on revenues, &c		6,722,268 45
Total		$11,311,572 28
Payments during the same period:		
For redemption of Stocks	$733,300 00	
For interest on Stocks	1,381,995 75	
To Canal Commissioners, repair contractors, Superintendents, Collectors and Weighmasters	1,132,532,85	
Miscellaneous objects	1,188,126 46	—$4,435,955 07
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund in the Treasury and invested, on Sept. 30, 1863, of		$6,875,617 21

Revenues for the fiscal year, ending 30th September 1863:

Canal tolls	$5,028,431 32
Rent of surplus waters	1,160 00
Interest on current revenues, &c	58,016 50
Miscellaneous receipts	30,888 52
Total	$5,118,501 35
Payments during the year for repairs, salaries, &c	770,882 52
	$4,347,618 81
Payments to sinking funds, &c	3,366,242 00
Remainder	$981,376 17

The receipts from canal tolls for the navigation season of 1863 were $4,645,095 27, being a falling off as compared with the preceding year of $543,848.

INTERNAL CARRYING TRADE.

The following exhibits the extent of the carrying trade of the State in 1863:

Tonnage of Canals for 1863, estimated, tons	5,400,000
Tonnage of Railroads to Sept. 30, 1863, ascertained, tons	4,720,602
For the year	10,120,602

Estimated value of property carried in 1863:

On the Canals	$240,000,000
On the Railroads	207,680,000
For a single year	$447,680,000

CANALS.

A deep interest is felt with regard to our commerce with the Western States. Its growing value and the loss of our trade with the Southern States make us dependent for our commercial prosperity upon that section of our country which sustains our domestic and foreign commerce, and which adds so largely to the imports and business prosperity of the City of New-York. This State will be untrue to itself if it fails to control this great source of wealth by a vigorous and generous policy. Rather than suffer its diversion into other channels, we should strike off all tolls upon Western produce. A number of projects for enabling vessels to pass from the Mississippi River to the harbor of New-York, have been brought to the public attention. By one it is proposed to enlarge the locks on the Erie Canal to admit of the passage of gunboats. Another plan is the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara and the enlargement of the locks between Oswego and the City of Albany. The third project is the enlargement of the locks between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, and a more perfect connection between that lake and the St. Lawrence. New-York should exhibit that degree of interest in all measures designed to benefit the West, which will show our purpose to keep up the most intimate commercial relationship with that portion of our Union. The rates of tolls charged upon transportation should be governed by the interests of this commerce, and not by the amounts which may be paid directly into the Treasury of the State. The increase of our wealth from the growth and value of this commerce, can be made to add far more to the income of the State than the entire receipts from all our canals. The tolls they pay are of little importance compared with the wealth and prosperity which the domestic and foreign commerce of our country diffuses among all classes of our citizens.

CHENANGO CANAL.

I recommend an appropriation to extend the Chenango Canal so that it may be connected with the coal fields of Pennsylvania. This will make that work productive to the State, and give value to the deposits of iron ore along its northern section; it will also lessen the cost of fuel. The importance of this is now felt in every part of our State. Our system of internal navigation will not be complete until this is done, and the people of the State will not be free from combinations to increase the price of fuel until one of the channels by which it is brought into the State shall, under its control, regulate the price of transportation of an article essential to the comfort and to the business and manufacturing interests of our country.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

I recommend a further appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Hudson River. The money expended under the act of the last Legislature has improved the channel, and a further small sum will enable the Commissioners to make great additional improvements.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The destruction of American shipping by armed privateers has been disastrous to our carrying trade. I submit, with the documents accompanying the Message, a statement prepared by a prominent commercial editor, to which I invite your earnest consideration. From this it appears that one hundred and eighty-four vessels, aggregating 84,871 tons, and, with their cargoes, valued at $15,000,000, have been destroyed upon the high seas. Yet this amount shows but a small part of the injury and loss we have suffered. The following figures will afford an idea of its extent:

	Value under Amer. Flag.	Value under For'n Flags.
Foreign carrying trade in 1860	$234,000,000	$150,000,000
Foreign carrying trade in 1862	150,000,000	238,000,000
Foreign carrying trade first two quarters in 1863	55,000,000	146,000,000

This loss falls mainly upon the City of New-York. These alarming and humiliating results demand the immediate and earnest attention of the State and National Governments.

IMMIGRATION.

During the past year there was a very large increase in immigration from foreign countries to the port of New-York, the number arrived being 156,843, against 76,306 in 1862. This is the largest immigration, one year excepted, since 1855. From information received, it is believed that there will not be much, if any, diminution in the emigration from Europe while the demand for labor continues and is so well paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The two Houses of the Legislature, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, having for its object the speedy disposition of the business which has accumulated in the Court of Appeals. If it receives your approval, it may be submitted to the people at an early period in the present year. Delays in the administration of justice is a public evil, and it is especially so where it occurs in a court of last resort. The constitution of the Court of Appeals brings a large proportion of the litigation arising in the numerous tribunals before it for ultimate adjudication. Hence the Court was overburdened from its organization, and, notwithstanding the industry of the Judges, the arrearages have been steadily increasing, until a remedy cannot be postponed. The proposed amendment, if established, will enable the present Court and the additional tribunal to dispose of the arrears and keep down the accruing business, until some other system respecting the Judiciary shall be adopted.

The approach of the time when the people will have to determine whether a Constitutional Convention shall be called, ought not to operate against the proposed measure of relief. Should a convention be held, the delegates could not be chosen before the year 1867, and probably not less than two years will be required to frame a new system, and put it in operation. If the proposed amendment should be perfected, the relief would be nearly immediate, as the Commission might be enabled to commence its services during the present year.

THE ENROLLMENT AND THE DRAFT.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act for drafting citizens into the army. It wrought a change in the public feeling with regard to military service; and all, without respect to political views, tried to evade its operations. It has proved injurious to the civil, industrial and military interests of the country.

I called the attention of the President of the United States to the inequality in the enrollment. The wrong was partially corrected by reducing the numbers called for in those districts where they were excessive, to the average number in the other districts of the State. New-York is required to furnish more than other States in proportion to its population. This is shown by the following tables:

The average ratio of enrollment to the male population in the Western States, is	19 ⅌ ct.
In New-Jersey	20 ⅌ ct.
In Pennsylvania	18¾ ⅌ ct.
In the New-England States it is	17 ⅌ ct.
In the State of New-York it is	22 ⅌ ct.
Massachusetts, with ten Congressmen and a population of 1,231,066, has to furnish, under the recent call for 300,000 men	15,126
The first nine Congressional Districts of the State of New-York, with a population of 1,218,949, are called upon for	25,166
Excess in nine Congressional Districts in New-York, over ten Congressional Districts in Massachusetts	10,040
The quota of Vermont and New-Hampshire, with a united population of 641,171, and six Representatives in Congress, and four Senators, is	7,099
The quota of two Congressional Districts in New-York, the Fourth and Sixth, with a population of 283,229, is	7,628

It is not claimed that this inequality grows out of any deficiency of volunteers heretofore furnished by this State.

Messrs. JAMES A. BELL, O. C. KELLOGG and WM. H. BOGART, at my request, called the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject. He promptly appointed WM. F. ALLEN, of this State, JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, and CHAUNCEY SMITH, of Massachusetts, a commission to determine upon some fair mode of correcting these glaring inequalities.

The quota of this State under the draft, after deducting credit on former calls, was sixty-eight thousand men.

Number of conscripts examined	77,862
Number exempted for physical disability and other causes	53,109
Number who paid commutation	14,672
Number of substitutes obtained	6,619
Number of conscripts held to service	2,557

The failure of conscription, in comparison with volunteering, is shown by results in this State.

Volunteers raised by State authorities, from Jan. 1, 1863, to this date	25,324
Recruits sent to regiments in the field	1,653
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals	11,060
Reënlistments in the field, estimate	10,000
Substitutes (volunteers in fact,)	6,619
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals since Dec. 31	1,500
Total	56,156
Total number of conscripts who were delivered at military stations	2,557

Like results are conspicuous in all parts of our State, and in all sections of the country; in New-England, Pennsylvania and the West.

By an arrangement with Col. DIVEN and Maj. TOWNSEND, volunteering under the last call, except in the first ten districts, was conducted under the direction of Committees for the several Congressional Districts appointed jointly by the State and National authorities. In the first ten districts, including the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the whole matter was left in charge of Gen. HAYS and the local authorities. I am not advised of the results in that part of the State, but in the other twenty-one districts, the system adopted has been successful.

The attempt to fill our armies by drafting was abortive. While it gave no useful result, it disturbed the public mind, it carried anxiety and perplexity into the workshops, the fields, and the homes of our citizens.

It not only fails to fill our armies, but it produces discontent in the service; it is opposed to the genius of our political system; it alienates our people from the Government; it is injurious to the industrial pursuits of the country.

The difficulty in getting recruits is owing, in part, to the exhausting demands which have been made for that purpose. But it is also owing to other reasons; and among them attempted coercion is foremost. Congress attempted to keep up the number of men in the field without regard to State or local governments, and it set aside those numerous minor local organizations, whose united contributions of men have made up our vast armies. By efforts to make itself independent of popular and local influences, the General Government impaired its power to get recruits.

It is asked why a draft should not succeed at the North as well as at the South? Our soldiers would cheerfully undergo the hardships, not only of a coerced but of an unpaid service, if the condition of the country demanded these sacrifices. They would, as the soldiers of the South do, readily share in the privations of their fellow-citizens. But, upon the same principle, they have a right to share in the prosperity of the community when so many are enriched by the operations of this war, and when those who stay at home enjoy unusual wages. While our Government and people are financially prosperous, our armies ought to be filled by bounties and not by coercion. Government is bound in equal justice to give our soldiers the same pay which labor earns at home. Another difficulty is the depreciation of our currency. While farmers or merchants who sell, or the laborer who works for wages, avoids the depreciation by increased price or pay, the soldiers have lost one-third the value of their pay; for the money they get is worth less by thirty-three per cent. than when the war began; hence their families are suffering.

When this war is over and our soldiers return to the field or the workshop, their labor will be taxed with that of all other citizens to pay the debt it heaps up. Why should they not have a fair share of its expenditures? they will have to bear their share of payment.

The law of Congress was designed to keep up the number of men in the field with the least possible public expense. Its workings are the reverse of this. It has proved a levy upon property rather than a draft upon persons. The act of forcing citizens from their homes is repugnant to the feelings of the people. State, local and municipal governments have avoided such painful scenes by the imposition of heavy taxes, and the payment of large bounties to volunteers. This will continue to be the effect of every attempt at coerced military service, and with still increasing taxation. Prior to 1862 our armies were mainly filled by those who accepted the usual pay and bounties of our soldiers. In 1862, when it was proposed to make a draft under State laws, the local and State bounties were about $100. Last year, under the Congressional act, $300 were paid for volunteers in our principal cities. At this time, under the impending draft, the local, State and national bounties amount to $660. These local bounties do not prevent the exhaustion of our National Treasury. They are given by the same tax-payers who uphold the national credit. They are more oppressive upon the industry of the country than they would be if they made part of the national debt, and were thus more fairly diffused over the whole country. The ten millions paid to Government for commutations were taken from a class of men who could ill-afford to part with their small earnings. It was more hurtful to the country than a diffused tax for $100,000,000.

The expense of raising troops is also increased by the unexpected and irregular demands of the Government for soldiers. Within the past eighteen months the Government has made calls upon the country for more than 1,200,000 and upon this State for 248,000 men.

These demands, coming unexpectedly after great armies had been sent into the field, embarrassed the business of the country. Many who, with time to make preparations, would have entered into the service, could not meet these unexpected requisitions. In addition to the confusion thus created, threatened drafts added to the popular excitement. Enormous bounties have been offered by States, towns and counties, in their anxious competition to get volunteers to avoid conscription.

Another flagrant evil incident to sudden and irregular calls, to be filled within short periods to avoid draft, is the opportunity afforded for heartless frauds, by which volunteers are entrapped into the service and cheated out of their bounties, because they are not advised of the advantages offered. Under a permanent and uniform system of volunteering, such outrages could not occur, as all classes would become familiar with its terms.

In keeping up our armies, regard must be had to the industry of the people. If this is not done our military power will be destroyed. Our armies should not be allowed to run down until they are inefficient, and then be reinforced by convulsive efforts. These evils will be avoided if, in the place of drafts and calls, a permanent plan for recruiting is adopted, and regiments kept up by a constant supply of recruits. The drain for men will be less hurtful, as it will make no sudden difficulties with the labor of the country. Reasonable bounties will induce volunteering, as time will be allowed to those disposed to enter the service to arrange their affairs without sacrifice. In addition to this continuous system of recruiting, the militia of the several States should be armed and equipped, in the manner set forth in the National Constitution. They will be a reserve force to be called on to check disasters or to follow up the advantages of war. While the existence of such militia would thus insure success to military operations, they would not be hurtfully withdrawn from the industry of the country. They would uphold the laws in their respective States, and be a security against invasion from abroad. If our State and National Governments had obeyed the requirements of their several Constitutions, there would be more than a million of organized militia in the Northern States. They would have checked this rebellion at once. The negligence and false economy which led the State and National Governments to disregard the warnings of our fathers upon the subject of arming and disciplining our people have been fearfully punished. Ohio and Pennsylvania would never have been invaded, nor would New-York at this time be insulted with threatened attacks upon its border cities and towns, if the militia of the States had been kept up. Wise statesmanship and economy demand a return to this system. If this is done, and a judicious plan for recruiting is adopted, there will be no necessity for drafts.

The safety of our country demands that the sympathy between our citizens and our soldiers should be kept alive. Our armies should feel that they are upholding a just and paternal Government, which respects their personal rights, the happiness of their families and the sanctity of their homes. If soldiers are to be raised by coercion, in a little time the mass of our armies will be made up of conscripts. No one can look without concern upon measures which shall force half a million of men from their homes. Our soldiers in the field have been animated and sustained through the dangers and hardships of the war by the encouragement and sympathy they received when they freely went to battle for their country's honor. Would this be true of an army of conscripts? The army must not be estranged from our people. They must not feel that they do not enjoy a full share of the protection of laws or of the prosperity of the country. The natural tendencies of all compact organizations, removed from the relationships of society and home, are toward concentrated action. This action will tell directly upon the policy of the Government, as by the laws of several States they are invited to vote in local and general elections in distant fields, in ways adapted to their organized and military condition there. A new influence, acting in an unusual form, is thus created in the conduct of affairs. A new fact exists in our system of Government. While the President, as Commander-in-Chief, controls the army, the unanimous political action of the army will make the President. It is the part of wisdom to recognize every fact which tells upon the destiny of our country. It is folly to overlook the relationships which an army bears as well to political as to military affairs. Is it wise to destroy their sympathy with the body of our citizens, by forcing them into the field under circumstances of even apparent oppression, injustice or wrong? Must we not keep alive in their hearts the sentiment that their interests in the country as citizens is far more important than those which they hold as soldiers? Can this be done in any manner so effectual as to preserve, with sacred care, every personal right; to exalt in the public mind the sacredness of persons, the security of homes, the protection of laws, the independence of the Judiciary, the subordination of military to civil authority? Is such enforced service as the act of Congress contemplates consistent with sentiments, without which the Government cannot stand or social order be preserved?

MILITIA.

A well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. The events of the past year show that neglect of this truth has exposed us to dangers of invasion, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. Until recently our arsenals were bare of arms, and our State was not only without means to repel invasion, but it was also unprepared to execute its own laws. The City of New-York, the great centre of all financial and commercial movements, has been until recently unprotected. Its destruction would have paralyzed the action of the General Government. The fortifications which were designed for its defence became its greatest danger. At any moment a few men could seize them, and with their armaments destroy the City and its shipping, with vast amounts of treasure, and of military and naval stores. To guard against such disasters, when I entered upon the duties of this office, I proposed to raise militia regiments which could be used to man these forts, and be drilled in the use of their heavy ordnance. Gen. WOOL, who then commanded the Department of the East, at all times showed great anxiety to protect the City against sudden attack, but there were difficulties in the way, growing out of laws of Congress and the rules of the War Department. Fortunately for our State and nation, a few thousand men have kept up militia organizations, and have become skilled in discipline and the use of arms. This has been done without fair legislative support or public sympathy. On three occasions they have been called out to avert extreme peril threatened to the National Capital, and they can fairly claim if they had not kept up their organizations, great and lasting dishonor would have been brought upon our country.

In June I received dispatches from the Secretary of War and the Governor of Pennsylvania asking for assistance against the invasion of the forces under Gen. LEE. Orders were immediately issued to the militia to march at once for the capital of Pennsylvania. Our militia are entitled to the credit of making one of the most prompt movements recorded in the history of this war. On the 2d day of July I received the following dispatch from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

> HARRISBURGH, July 2, 1863.
>
> *To His Excellency Governor Seymour:*
>
> Send forward more troops as rapidly as possible; every hour increases the necessity for a large force to protect Pennsylvania. The battles of yesterday were not decisive, and if MEADE should be defeated, unless we have a large army, this State will be overrun by the rebels.
>
> A. G. CURTIN,
> Governor of Pennsylvania.

More troops were immediately sent off in pursuance of this urgent appeal. The State has just reason to be proud of the services rendered by our militia. The correspondence with the General Government, and the reports of the officers in command of the militia on this occasion, will be submitted to you.

At the last session of the Legislature the Governor, the Comptroller of the State and E. D. MORGAN were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of taking such measures as they might deem necessary for the protection of the harbors and frontiers of this State.

The harbor and fortifications of New-York were visited, and found open to attack by land and by armed privateers, which were then burning our ships within sight of our coast. Government had withdrawn its troops, save an inconsiderable number, which could make no effectual resistance to any assault. Even the incomplete organizations of volunteer regiments, which I had placed under the command of Gen. WOOL for the purpose of defending the City, had been sent to the army to meet the invaders of Pennsylvania.

While the militia were thus absent from the City, and its forts and harbor unprotected, on Saturday, the 11th day of July, the draft under the Act of the last Congress was commenced in one of the wards of the City. I was not advised of the step, and I believe the Mayor of the City was equally ignorant of the proceeding. A dispatch was sent to me by the Mayor of New-York informing me of a popular outbreak, on Monday evening, the 13th day of July, and on the following morning, I reached the City, and found it agitated with wild excitement and riotous violence. The militia were ordered to return immediately from Pennsylvania, and the following proclamation was issued:

> *To the People of the City of New-York:*
>
> A riotous demonstration in your City, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong, except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.
>
> The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peaceful order of the City, and the safety of its inhabitants.
>
> Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.
>
> I do, therefore, call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the City. I also call upon all well disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order to pursue their ordinary avocations.
>
> Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the City, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services, and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.
>
> HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.
>
> NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

For the purpose of legalizing the most extreme exertion of force to put down violent resistance to law, I declared the City in a state of insurrection. It was divided into districts, which were placed under the control of persons of influence or military experience, who were directed to organize the citizens. Three thousand stand of arms were issued to these and other organizations. I endeavored by these arrangements to enable the police and the military to act against the masses of the rioters, and to relieve them from the fatigue of marching to distant points to check minor disorders.

To prevent the spread of violence I obtained from the Collector of the port the service of an armed vessel to traverse the rivers and bays in the vicinity of New-York, and I also authorized the Police Commissioners to charter another steamer, which could be used to carry policemen and soldiers to any point on the shores or islands where disturbances were threatened.

The lawless acts which were excited by hostility to the draft, and which led to unjustifiable attacks upon the enrolling officers, excited the passions of those still more lawless, desperate and criminal. On the third day it became one of the most destructive riots known in the history of our country. Disregard for law produced its natural results, and life and property were endangered by acts of murder, arson and robbery. The firemen, with the most extraordinary efforts, checked the conflagrations which were kindled by incendiaries. The destruction of the Asylum for colored children and murderous outrages upon a helpless and unoffending race were conspicuous among other acts of cruelty and wrong. For a time the existence of the Commercial Metropolis of our country was threatened.

In the sad and humiliating history of this event, it is gratifying that the citizens of New-York, without important aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government who were stationed in that City, or those of Gen. SANDFORD, for the public are under great obligations to them for their courage and prudent counsels. But they had at their command only a handful of troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of public property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the City officials, civil and military, the people, the police, the firemen, and a small body of only 1,200 men, composed equally of the State and National forces.

It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest City of our continent to maintain order in its midst, that it did so under circumstances so disadvantageous, against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population, and in a measure to which a vast majority of its citizens were opposed.

While elsewhere houses, churches, and charitable institutions have been destroyed by mobs and incendiaries' fires, there are few if any cases where the local population and the civil power, with but little military aid, have put down an insurrection of such proportions by such decisive measures. The number killed and wounded is estimated by the police to be at least one thousand. The judicial authorities have also punished a large number of guilty parties. The report of the District-Attorney will be submitted to you.

The return some of of the New York militia regiments secured peace to the city.

The inability of the Government at that moment to defend its forts and public property is stated in the following extract from a letter of Gen. WOOL'S, written about a week before these outrages occurred:

"Allow me to call your attention to the defenceless condition of this City. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One-half of these cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The *Roanoke* is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel-of-war in the harbor or at the depot that can be available in less than ten days. The militia of this City and Brooklyn have either been, or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, which is now paying dear for neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. Is it wise for New-York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the City of New-York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance to the Government than all other cities under its control? If I had a sufficient number of men to man our guns, I might protect the City from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, for want of men to man our guns, the *Alabama*, or any other vessel of her class, might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor, and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the City. The condition of the City is an invitation to rebels to make an effort to assail it."

Upon the receipt of this letter, I ordered militia from the interior of the State to man the fortifications. Unfortunately, Gen. WOOL was compelled to request me to countermand this order. This prevented the militia from being placed in the fort and from aiding to put down the riot. I submit the correspondence with him upon this occasion as well as that held with him during the preceding winter and spring.

In November I received information from the Secretary of War that an attack was to be made upon the frontier towns of this State by refugees from the South, who had congregated in considerable numbers in Canada. I issued orders to Major-Gen. RANDALL, commanding the Eighth division, to hold the National Guards under his command, subject to the orders of Gen. DIX, for the purpose of repelling any assault. I do not know how much reason there was to fear any invasion of New-York. The Colonial Government will probably prevent any movement of that kind. But does it become the honor or dignity of the State to allow five hundred miles of its frontier to depend for its security upon the vigilance or power of another nation? Many of our principal inland cities, our lines of canal and railroads, lie at short distance from this extended border. A few thousand men could in a few hours inflict a vast amount of injury upon our citizens, and destroy structures upon our canals and railroads which could not be replaced before great injury would be inflicted upon the commerce of the country. There are enemies enough upon our borders to strike blows whenever the negligence or changed feelings of the Canadian authorities shall allow them to act, and New-York has not arms or military organizations to repel them. Our State can only be made secure by arming, equipping and drilling our militia. If this is not done it will be a criminal neglect of the best interests, honor and safety of the State.

The past year has been crowded with events, both civil and military, of the gravest interest. The establishment of a National Bank system; the issue of enormous amounts of paper money, which is made a legal tender; the adoption of a law for coerced military service; the act indemnifying and shielding officials charged with offences against the persons and property of citizens; the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in peaceful and loyal communities, are measures which go far toward destroying the rights of States and centralizing all power at the National Capital.

The Executive and military officials assume to declare martial law and to arrest citizens where the Courts are in undisturbed operation, to try them by military tribunals, and to impose punishments unknown to the customs of our country; to administer arbitrary test oaths; to interfere with the freedom of the press and with State and local elections, by military decrees and the display of armed power.

The President claims the right to do acts beyond his civil jurisdiction, and beyond the legislative power of Congress, by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief. In this assumption he is sustained by both branches of Congress, and by a large share of the people of the country. These proceedings of Congress and the action of the Executive and military officials have wrought a revolution. The civil power, the laws of States and the decisions of the Judiciary have been made subordinate to military authority. At this time, then, we are living under a military government, which claims that its highest prerogatives spring from martial law and military necessities. These acts have been sustained by the army and acquiesced in by the people. This revolution, if permanently accepted, must be recognized as an overthrow of established and cherished principles of government. Hereafter it will force itself upon the attention of the American people, who will then see and feel its nature and results. To their decision in calmer hours this subject must be referred.

If these measures of military, political, and financial consolidation break down, their failure will show the wisdom of the Constitution in withholding from the General Government powers it cannot exercise wisely and well, and it will establish the rights of States upon a basis firm and undisputed, and will make the General Government strong by confining it to its proper jurisdiction. In the end we shall return to the principles from which we have been drifting.

In the meantime we are threatened with other calamities which demand our immediate attention. The rights of the people and the restraints of the Constitution can be reasserted whenever the public shall demand their restoration, but it is beyond the power of the popular will to rescue us from the calamities of national bankruptcy or national ruin, when these have befallen us. The progress of events has brought us to a point where we are compelled to contemplate these calamities, and to consider how they may be averted.

While it is a duty to state plainly my views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me. The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comprehend in their influences or results. We see them from different standpoints and we reach conflicting conclusions. None but the ignorant, the bigoted or the designing will make these differences of views occasions for reproach or contumely. The times demand outspoken discussions. When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great principles of good government, trampling upon usages and procedures which have grown up with the history of liberty in the civilized world, we are warned that none of us can claim to be above the influence of passions or of prejudices. While I do not agree with those upon the one hand who insist upon an unconditional peace, or with those, upon the other extreme, who would use only unqualified force in putting down this rebellion, I demand for them what I ask for those who concur in the views which I present, a fair, dispassionate and respectful hearing. Let not the perils of our country be increased by bigotry, by partisan passions, or by an unwillingness to allow opinions to be uttered in forms and modes in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our laws.

Since the outset of the war the National Administration has asked for nearly two millions of men. To keep up our armies, the average annual calls have been more than 400,000 men.

In addition to the loss of life, there has been a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys the accumulated wealth of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include unascertained demands. In our former wars these latent claims have nearly doubled the liabilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should cease to-day, the National indebtedness could not fall short of two thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of State, county and town obligations. The cost of carrying on the war hereafter will be increased by larger pay to our soldiers, by interest accounts, by enhanced prices of provisions, transportation and material, growing out of a depreciated currency. The proposed issue of three hundred millions of paper money, under the National banking scheme, in addition to the vast sum now put out by Government, will add to the inflation of prices.

Conflicting views are held as to the amount of indebtedness which would cause national bankruptcy, and with regard to the length of time the war can go on without causing national ruin. All agree in this: that there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy, that there is a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is: How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us? These perils must be confronted.

Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President at an early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furnished more than one million of men to our armies, and vast contributions to the treasure of our country.

This resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of Government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and industry of all nations.

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of laying down their arms; it denies them a political existence which enables them to come back upon any terms; it holds that States in the revolted section of the country must be "reëstablished;" that the States hereafter made may or may not hold names or boundaries of the States thus destroyed, although "it is suggested as not improper" that these names and boundaries, &c., should be maintained.

The war, therefore, is not to be brought to an end by the submission of those States to the Constitution and their return to the Union, but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be dictated. Until States are thus "reëstablished," it is held that there are no political organizations which can bring back the people to their allegiance; that if the nine States spoken of in the Proclamation of the President should lay down their arms and should return to the performance of their duties, they would not be recognized nor received. This theory designs a sweeping revolution in the section of our country now in rebellion, and the creation of a new political system by virtue of executive decrees.

Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood and treasure? If the South is revolutionized, its property devasted, its industry broken up and destroyed, will this benefit the North?

Those who urge the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of our Constitution, contend that in addition to upholding our armies and navies, every measure of wise statesmanship and conciliatory policy shall be adopted to bring this war to a successful close.

Only the ends for which this war was begun should be sought; because they are the most easily attained, most beneficial when gained, and in their support the most varied, the most enlarged and the most patriotic influences can be exerted.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it for purposes beyond those avowed at the outset and by making demands which will excite a desperate resistance. A demand is made that the people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, and which is objected to by a large share of Northern people, as unwise and unjust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the innocent. They are to take an oath to which no reputable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe: that they will uphold any future Proclamations relating to Slavery. They are to submit themselves to uttered and unuttered opinions and decrees. No longer regarding the war as directed against armed rebellion, it is to be waged against people, property, and local institutions! It is held that the whole population within the limits of certain States are stripped of all political rights until they are purged by Presidential clemency.

The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of the war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintenance of armies, and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever one-tenth of the voters of either of these States shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments, with new or old names and boundaries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the governments thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain and of ambition, to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the National Administration to continue this system of government, so utterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the kindly feelings or the mutual contributions to prosperity which belong to real peace?

Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of the citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, with a united population of 16,533,383, which is more than one-half of that of our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the States made by Executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is harsh to the body of the Southern people, it is still more unjust toward the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New-York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weigh down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union, and destroy the representative nature of our Government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an Administration to perpetuate its power.

It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed rebellion into one against private property and personal rights to the South, has been accompanied by claims to exercise military power in the loyal States of the North.

The Proclamation of Emancipation at the South, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the North, the confiscation of private property in the seceded States, and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and banishment of the citizens of loyal States, the claim to destroy political organizations at the South, and the armed interference by Government in local elections have been cotemporaneous events.

These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth, when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every vestige of its incendiary fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disaster and of danger.

The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national ruin; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose crushing burdens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations. It will give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil.

If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged, have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through more than one generation of men.

What has Government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States, and clung to the Union. States which, by the elections of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not allowed the free exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased; in no place has the wisdom of Government gained us allies.

There is but one course which will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion of material power to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States which now reject their constitutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship.

We have reached that point in the progress of the war, for which all have struggled, and all have put forth united exertions. Our armies and navies have won signal victories; they have done their part with courage, skill and success. By the usage of the civilized world, statesmanship must now exert its influence. If our cause fails, in the judgment of the world, it will be charged to the lack of wisdom in the Cabinet, and not to the want of bravery, or patriotism in the army. The great object of victories is to bring back peace; we can now with dignity and magnanimity proclaim to the world that States, which have long been identified with our history, should reassume their positions in the Union. We now stand before the world a great and successful military Power. No one can foresee the latent victories or defeats which lie in our course, if force and force alone is to be exerted. The past has taught us the certain cost of war and the uncertainties of its results.

In this contest belligerent rights are necessarily conceded to the South. The usages of international warfare are practiced in the recognition of flags and the exchanges of prisoners. Is it wise to put off the end of the war and thereby continue a recognition which tends to familiarize the public mind in our own country, and in the world at large, with the idea that we are disunited into two distinct nationalities? A needlessly protracted war becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset of the contest. Good faith to the public creditors, to all classes of citizens of our country, to the world, demand that this be done.

The triumph won by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace-making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save our Union.

The fearful struggle which has taught the North and the South the courage, the endurance, and the resources of our people, have made a basis of mutual respect, upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build lasting relationships of union, intercourse and fraternal regard. If our course is to be shaped by narrow and vindictive passions, by venal purposes, or by partisan objects, then a patriotic people have poured out their blood and treasure in vain, and the future is full of disaster and ruin.

We should seek not the disorganization, but the pacification of that section of our country devastated by civil war.

In this hour of triumph, appeals should be made to States, which are identified with the growth and greatness of our country, and with some of which are associated the patriotic memories of our revolutionary struggle. Every generous mind revolts at the thought of destroying all those memories that cling about the better days of the Republic; that are connected with the sacrifices of the men who have made our history glorious by their services in the cabinet, in the forum, and in the field.

The victories which have given our Government its present commanding position were won by men who rallied around and fought beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represent each State in our Union. If we strike out of existence a single State, we make that flag a falsehood. When we extinguish the name of any one of the original thirteen States, we dishonor the historic stripes of our national banner. Let the treasonable task of defacing our flag be left to those who war upon our Government, and who would destroy the unity of our country.

Faith to our armies and to our citizens demands that we keep sacred the solemn pledge made to our people and to the civilized world when we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions in those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President: Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Long—9.

The minutes of December thirty were read, and a portion of the minutes of December thirty-one, when, on motion of Alderman McCool, the further reading of the minutes was suspended, and the Board, also on motion of Alerman McCool, took a recess until one o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—W. Walsh, Esquire, President Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long.

The reader continued the reading of the minutes of December thirty-one.

Which having been completed, the minutes of December thirty and thirty-one were approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for fortnight ending December twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessments for extending Madison-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my signature, the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of David Groesbeck for the sum of twenty-four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra service rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. From the best information I am able to obtain, I am satisfied that this amount is largely in excess of the value of the services rendered. Besides this objection, it seems to me that retrospective action in regard to increased compensation for services rendered to the City, should not embrace a period extending so far back.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Received, laid on the table, and directed to be entered in the minutes, and re-printed at length in the papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved that the cross-walks on the Westerly side of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that Forty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official report of the proceedings of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary therefor to be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the present from the appropriation for City Contingencies, and for the future to be provided for under the heading, Salaries—Legislative Department.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen shall have power to appoint an assistant Sergeant-at-arms, who shall hold his office during the continuance of the Board by which he is appointed, and until his successor be duly appointed and qualified, but who may, however, at any time be removed by the Board appointing him, whose duty it shall be to attend all the meetings of the Board, and execute all lawful orders directed to him by the Board, or the President thereof, and who should receive annually for his services the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the salary of the first General Clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Bill from Board of Councilmen of Colonel Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and sixty-one dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the above-named parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John B. McCabe, contractor for sewer in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, the same to be paid to said McCabe, as a remission of the penalty against him for over time on said contract, out of the appropriation for "Donations," or out of any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the salary of the Third Deputy Clerk, of the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be charged to and taken from the Appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Which was subsequently taken up and concurred in.

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars be appropriated to pay expense of a visit to Washington, in relation to the payment of bounty for the volunteers, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John E. Devlin, for the above amount, the same to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new house and stairway, for the accommodation of persons visiting Randall's Island, to be built on the side of the pier to be constructed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River; said house and stairway to be constructed immediately upon the construction of the new pier, the expense thereof not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William A. Booth, President of the American Seamen's Friend Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation to the funds of the said Society, to enable them to pay arrears of taxes, &c, now due and owing on their property, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the Map Clerk in the Street Department be increased.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Subsequently reconsidered, taken up, and on yeas and nays concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay Edward Linmer for over time for building a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Mitchell, Hardy, Mattison, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers—4.

On motion the above action was reconsidered by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Ryers—4.

And the paper was then laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the grade of Eighth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, be reëstablished, and the avenue between said points graded and worked as a country road.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the First Clerk of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do now take a recess until half-past two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation transmitting his annual report for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in document form.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the name of William H. Merrell, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be amended so as to read William H. Merrell, Jr.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the name of John Hall, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be amended so as to read John F. Hull.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the name of Thomas J. Freedman, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be altered so as to read John J. Freedman.

Which was concurred in.

Report of the Conference Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, relating to donations to blind persons.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Bill of Colonel Van Ranst, for carriages furnished Committee on funeral of the late Colonel Bryan.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Butt and R. Conklin for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, for coaches furnished at the funeral of the late Alderman Froment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution to increase the salary of women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the Government.

Which was concurred in by unanimous consent.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, from Green to within fifty feet of Mercer street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long.—12.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the building of an extension to the house of Engine Company number Fifteen, of twenty feet, to be the full height of the house, also, to make the necessary alterations and fit up cellar of said house.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.—13.

Veto message from his Honor the Mayor from the Board of Councilmen to build a new house for Hose Company number Forty-seven.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—5.

Resolution to pay Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished for funeral of the late Andre Froment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, relieving John Hardup from an assessment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Alderman Ryers was here called to the Chair.

Petition of W. H. Underhill, for relief from an assessment.

Aderman Fox moved to refer the petition to the Committee on Assessments.

Which motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The prayer of the petitioner was denied by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Maher, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from the pier foot of Vesey-street, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Alderman Hall was now called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating ten thousand dollars to the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jas. Coney, contractor for filling sunken lots in Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspection fees incurred in said job, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that a committee of three members from the Board of Aldermen, and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Alderman Andre Froment, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, for amounts set opposite their names, for articles furnished and services rendered on the occasion of the funeral of the late Andre Froment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

The Chair, pro tem, announced the Special Committee on erecting a monument over the remains of the late Andre Froment, consisting of Aldermen Chipp, Hardy and Fox.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alex. Brandon, Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in proceeding to Washington for the purpose of procuring the remains of General Michael Corcoran, the amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation that he may deem advisable.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTION.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now take a recess until four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen presented a report in favor of paying bill of Engine Company number Forty-six.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the General Clerk in the Burea of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies on any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Heny, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the salary of the First Clerk to the Deputy of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Bills of Wannemaker's Fifth regiment Band, amounting to three hundred and twenty-four dollars, for music furnished for funerals, receptions, and so forth.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Heidenich, leader of the Atlantic Garden Brass Band, for the sun of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen pieces of music, furnished on the reception of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Aldermaa Farley moved that when this Board adjourns it do so at ten minutes to five o'clock, sine die.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor and inform him that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy, Ottiwell and Henry such Committee.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported that the Mayor had no further communications to make to the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, and inform them that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was concurred in.

And the President appointed Aldermen Hall, Fox and Chipp such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, returned and reported that the Board of Councilmen would communicate with this Board by a Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Masterson was again called to the Chair.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Bill of Peter Boylan, amounting to ——, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of General Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, according to the proper grade, as laid down on the map on file in the Street Commissioner's office, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Chrystie and Grand streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Third avenue and Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance thereupon be adopted.

By Board of Councilmen amended by substituting for the above the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Third avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, and also in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, from Second to Third avenue, to connect with the sewer thus proposed to be built in Third avenue, the work to be done under the supervision and direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

A committee from the Board of Councilmen, consisting of Councilmen Brandon, Hayes and Houghtaling, here appeared and announced that the Board of Councilmen would adjourn sine die at ten minutes to five o'clock P. M.

The President here resumed the chair.

The President replied that should this Board have any further communication to make to the Board of Councilmen it would be done by a committee of the Board.

Alderman Masterson was again called to the chair.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved that all the papers remaining unacted on by this Board be referred to the Appropriation Committees.

The President suggested that the appropriate action would be to lay the papers on the table.

The suggestion was accepted by Alderman Fox, and the papers so disposed of.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That this Board of Aldermen do hereby return their sincere thanks to their President, William Walsh, for the patient, faithful and impartial, yet dignified and courteous manner with which he has discharged the onerous duty imposed upon him as presiding officer for the past year, and that he carries with him, in his retirement from such office, the most fervent wishes of his fellow members for his future happiness and prosperity.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That we hereby tender the thanks of this Board to David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, for the affable, dignified, courteous and able manner in which for the past year he has discharged the arduous duties of Clerk of the Board, and as Chief of the Legislative Department; Francis J. Tuomy, Deputy Clerk; E. W. Taylor, Simon Meyer, and Thomas U. M. Lynch, Assistant Clerks; and William Hinchman, Reader of the Board; and Terence P. Smith, Sergeant-at-arms; H. N. Parker, John Kerrigan, Messengers, for the attentive and obliging manner in which they have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

Alderman Fox moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of William Walsh, Doorkeeper.

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are justly due and are hereby cordially tendered to the reporters of the press for the impartial and faithful manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this Board for the past year.

Which was adopted.

The President here resumed the Chair and addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

Another revolution of the wheel of time brings us to the close of our official relations, by the expiration of the political year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. The term of this Board of Aldermen is drawing to a close; the ties of friendship, the pleasures of social intercourse, the fears, hopes, anxieties, and expectations, shared in common by every member of the Board, are about to terminate, and our public acts, which will constitute the written history of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, alone remain for the impartial and just verdict that will inevitably be rendered for or against us, as those public acts meet the approval or condemnation of the intelligent constituencies whose interests have been intrusted to our care. Let us fervently hope that the verdict will be of such a character that our posterity will be enabled to point to it with pride and exultation, as they behold "A good public servant" written opposite our names on the roll of municipal legislators. We can ask or desire nothing more.

A retrospective glance over the year just expiring discloses to our view many causes for congratulation, as well as many causes to excite sadness and depression. We have, in the blessings bestowed upon our own people, of uninterrupted good health and the total absence of epidemics from among us, abundant reasons for congratulation. Add to this the material prosperity and advancement of every department of business centred in our metropolis; our immunity from depression and stagnation in business, incident to other and less favored portions of our land; the stability of the credit of our city; the abundance of the necessaries, even luxuries of life; the demand for labor, and the advanced renumeration paid for it, giving employment, and consequent comfort and happiness to the laboring classes of our population, and have we not the greatest blessing bestowed upon us as a people, and should we not, in return, acknowledge our indebtedness to the Bountiful Hand that has dispensed them so liberally among us? These are certainly causes for congratulation, and it is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, to be duly thankful to Him who has bestowed them upon us.

On the other hand, we have only, in the restrospect, to cast our eyes toward that portion of our fair land in which the demon of Secession has taken possession of the people, and do we not behold scenes that are fruitful sources of sadness and depression? We behold cities, towns, villages and fields laid waste and destroyed by the red hand of ruthless war. We behold brother imbruing his hand in the blood of brother, and where, but a few short years ago, amity and brotherly love existed among the States and people, now the most bitter and unrelenting animosity pervades them. It was confidently anticipated, at the commencement of the year, that ere its close we would witness the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States, a restored Union, and a return of an infatuated people to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In this we have been sadly disappointed, and while the dimensions of the rebellion have been materially curtailed, a great portion of the seceded States reclaimed, and their inhabitants at last reconciled, the final consummation of a restored Union has not yet been realized, and the toils, suffering, privation and hardships of the gallant armies of the Union, although they have resulted in obtaining many and important victories over the insurgents, have not yet been crowned with complete success. In these armies of the Union this City is largely represented. It has done more than its full share in furnishing to the Government men and money to aid it in recovering its authority over these seceded States, and no conflict has taken place between the contending forces, which has not inflicted suffering and wo upon families resident among us, and increased the number of widows and orphans to be cared for by the public authorities. It is our duty to lament and mourn for the gallant dead, to aid and comfort the living, and to humbly beg of Him, who carries the destinies of nations in the hollow of his hand, to put an end to the fratricidal strife that has spread desolation over this once happy land, by bringing those in arms against the Constitution of the United States to a realizing sense of the eormity of their offence, and of inducing submission in them to the control of the most free and enlightened Government on the face of the globe.

In entering upon the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of presiding officer of the highest branch of our Municipal Government, to which I was elevated by your partiality for me, at the commencement of the year, I was sensibly impressed with my inexperience, and had serious misgivings as to my ability so to perform them as to meet your approbation, and the approval of my own conscience. I had determined that the strictest impartiality should govern my rulings, and that the most exact and even-handed justice should be accorded to all. I believe the feeling in me is pardonable, if my egotism manifest itself, in saying that I am confident I have so conducted the proceedings of the Board as to merit and receive your approval. The fact that no decision given by me, in exercising the duties of the Chair, has ever been reversed by the Board, coupled with the unanimity with which you have just passed a resolution so very complimentary to me, induces me to hope that my impressions and misgivings at the commencement of the year were unfounded, and that my acts as presiding officer meet your approbation. If I have received your good-will, as I am led to hope from your indorsement of my acts, it is certainly a distinction of which any man may well feel proud, and I will ever hold the evidence of your regard in grateful remembrance.

I cannot but feel exultant and happy over this manifestation of your good will as I glance around this Board, and see the expression of your partiality for me pictured on each countenance. But my eyes fall upon the vacant seat so lately occupied by the representative of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, and as I miss from his accustomed place in this Board the honest countenance of our mutual friend and associate, Andre Froment, my exultation and happiness is changed to gloom and sorrow. Death has not even spared the small, united and happy circle of friends and associates that are wont to assemble in this Chamber; but with insatiable hand has struck down in the midst of his usefulness and in the prime of life, one of our most upright, conscientious and intelligent members. The lesson to be learned from the vacant chair, shrouded as it is in the emblems of mourning, is an expressive one. It silently, but with unmistakable directness and force, admonishes us that none, no matter how good or great, are exempt from the inevitable and dread summons which cannot be disobeyed, of appearing before Him who created us, and before His august tribunal accounting for the acts done in this life. His favor obtained, His Divine commendation conferred, nothing more is wanting, either in this life, or the life to come. My earnest wishes are, that each and every member of the Board, when he is summoned, as has been our late associate, to give an account of his stewardship here below (and no man knows the day or the hour when his time shall come,) will be equally well prepared, and that the transition from time into eternity will be productive of the blessings therein to be conferred upon all who, by good, virtuous and well-spent lives, will be entitled to participate in them.

I cannot conclude these few impromptu remarks without adverting in terms of praise to the courtesy and gentlemanly conduct of the Clerk of this Board, and his efficient Deputy and Assistants, during my intercourse with him and them, and of acknowledging the many obligations I am under to them. To the venerable Clerk of the Common Council, in an especial manner, are my thanks due, for the invaluable advice and assistance I have received from his inexhaustible and well-stored fund of municipal knowledge. His connection with the City Government, for more than one-third of a century, has placed him in possession of a knowledge of our system of municipal legislation, accessible or attainable from no other source, and I have availed myself of it to the fullest extent. Long may he live to guide the footsteps of the young or inexperienced, as he has done for me, and may he be equally long retained to grace the position which he now, and for more than a generation has, so ably and creditably filled.

In conclusion, gentlemen, be assured that I will ever retain the most lively and pleasurable recollections of my associations with the Board of Aldermen for the year 1863; and rest assured gentlemen, that each and every one of you have my best and most fervent wishes for your future welfare, prosperity and happiness.

The minutes of this meeting were then read and approved.

Whereupon the President announced that the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three stood adjourned sine die.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

S. M. WALLER THIS DAY ASSOCIATES with himself THEO. EMERY and HENRY IVEY, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of S. M. WALLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 11 PINE-ST., Jan. 1, 1864.
HERBERT D. WARD IS A PARTNER IN my business from this date. The firm will be QUINTARD & WARD. E. A. QUINTARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. J. F. ROECK has ceased to be the agent of STOLTERFOHT, SONS & CO., Liverpool.
JANUARY 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm. FEARING & DALTON.

MR. WM. H. BADEAU HAS BEEN ADMITTED to partnership in our house, Jan. 1, 1864, and the firm will hereafter be E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
ALBERT MASON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of OAKLEY & MASON, for conducting the publishing, bookselling and stationery business in the City of New-York.
JAMES S. OAKLEY,
ALBERT MASON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned, having purchased of BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN his entire interest in the stock, plates and good-will of the late business, will continue at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st., essentially the same business as that conducted by Blakeman & Mason. The patrons of the late firm are invited to continue their trade with us in the future, and we shall use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to all persons who may favor us with their trade.
OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. H. C. SOUTHWICK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan. 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of the past four years between the subscribers, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., expired by its own limitation, on the 31st day of December, 1863, and that the business of said firm will be settled by Henry Ivison and Henry F. Phinney, at the old stand, Nos 48 and 50 Walker-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
TUNIS S. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., and will carry on the publishing, bookselling and stationery business, at the old stand, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, was dissolved on the 1st of August last by the death of HENRY J. HART. All outstanding accounts will be settled by the surviving partner.
BARNET L. SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, in New-York and San Francisco, will be continued under the firm of
JAN. 1, 1864. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS, and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN & HOPKINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JAS. C. HOLDEN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH expires this day, by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners, at their old stand, Nos. 100 and 102 Reade st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863. G. DUNSPAUGH.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. THEO. J. MILLER.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of DUNSPAUGH, STILLWELL & PEARSALL, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-st., east of Broadway.
G. DUNSPAUGH,
R. H. STILLWELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WM. PEARSALL, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
C. R. MARVIN & SONS HAVE THIS DAY admitted as a copartner Mr. ARCHIBALD R. VIELE. They will continue the commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities and gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & CO.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS BENT & SON, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
THOMAS BENT,
SAMUEL S. BENT.

The iron foundry business will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand, No. 212 East 26th-st.
SAMUEL S. BENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWIN D. PLIMPTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WILLIAM D. WEED.

The business heretofore conducted by HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., at No. 51 Chambers-st., will be continued by the subscribers, at the same place, under the name of HASTINGS & WEED.
WARREN HASTINGS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WILLIAM D. WEED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, and will occupy the store No. 115 Broadway.
HARVEY FARRINGTON,
WILLIAM B. LEONARD,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LABAGH & FARRINGTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ISAAC LABAGH,
HARVEY FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
D. K. BAKER IS FROM THIS DATE A member of our firm, which will be known as BAKERS & VAIL, and will continue the wholesale fish, provision and commission business, at Nos 172 and 174 Reade-st., corner of Washington.
BAKER & VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THEO. B. TAYLOR has this day associated with him Mr. MINOT S. MORGAN, and from this date the LEATHER AND FINDING BUSINESS will be continued at NO. 35 SPRUCE ST., under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue to conduct the Stock business at No. 23 William-st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness.
J. E. P. LAZARUS.
DEC. 31, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED has this day associated with himself Mr. JESSE A. GRAVES, and will hereafter continue the Photographic Stock Business at No. 16 Spring-st., under the name and firm of WILCOX & GRAVES. JAMES WILCOX.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st.

No. 56 WALL-ST., Jan. 2, 1864.
I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. B. L. DE FOREST into partnership, and will continue the stock and note business under the firm of PALMER & DE FOREST.
F. H. PALMER.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of JANSON, BOND & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign, as heretofore, in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, January 1, 1864.

MR. A. T. BATTEL RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JAMES W. PAYNE is admitted as partner from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. FULLER BROS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.
COPARTNERSHIP.—C. W. CARY HAS THIS day associated with him Mr. R. H. MORRIS and the Shoe Finding and Leather business will be continued under the firm of CARY & MORRIS, at No. 306 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 54 Atlantic-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 2 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 West 13th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO GO a short distance in the country; one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman desires a situation in City or country as cook and laundress; is a first-rate cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, WAITRESSES, AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted immediately for some very superior domestics, in the above capacities, whose references are to first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, a first-class Protestant chambermaid and waitress; best City reference required; wages $9. Apply at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing, in a small private family. Good City references. Call at No. 274 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; five years' references. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young girl, to do chamberwork, in a small family. Please call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or wait and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at 307 West 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork, or would go out by the day; has good City reference; call two days at 191 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best of reference. Call at No. 293 West 36th-st., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 278 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN YOUNG woman wishes a situation as housemaid in the City; the best of City reference given; wages $8 per month. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A CHILD TO NURSE, at No. 13 West 44th-st., by Mrs. A. CARRIGAN; breast milk two weeks old; reference to Dr. Edward Downes Connery, No. 601 2d-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—Wanted, by a middle-aged man, a situation as book-keeper and cashier in a first-class importing or manufacturing house; he has acted in that capacity for over ten years in one of the largest houses in this City, having faithfully performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his late employers, as the testimonials will prove: he is also familiar with foreign exchanges, calculation of goods, and in fact, possesses all the qualifications of a thorough book-keeper. Address FIGURES, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a person of twenty years' experience as salesman in a wholesale grocery or dry goods house, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant man, a situation as above; strictly temperate; is a careful driver, willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address B. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NICELY-furnished room, with or without board, in some respectable private family; location below Broome-st. preferred. References exchanged if required. Address, stating full particulars, ALBERT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS EXPERIENCED COACHMEN, GARDENERS, WAITERMEN, VALETS AND FARM HANDS.—Situations are wanted in City or country for some excellent male help, whose references are first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man, as a useful man; is a good driver and groom, gardener, farmer, or make himself generally useful. Has good reference. Wages moderate. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation, by a young man, as groom and coachman, or as waiter; can furnish good reference. Address W. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, assistant, or general clerk in any good mercantile business; can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, 20 years of age; can give the best of City references. Address W., Box No. 61, New-York Post-office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY a young German who is at present filling a situation as book-keeper and shipping clerk in New-York. Address H., Box No. 90, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as children's maid and seamstress. Apply on TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 16 Gramercy Park.

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of
GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

TWO PROTESTANTS WANTED—ONE AS good plain cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress—to go about an hour's ride from the city. A good and permanent situation may be had by applying at No. 3 Bowling Green, 2d story, back office, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

HIGH WAGES FOR THE RIGHT KIND of a girl, for care of children and some of the housework; very small family. Only best of recommendations taken. Inquire at GEO. F. NESBITT & CO.'S, cor. Pearl and Pine sts., between 4 and 5 o'clock.

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with the cloak and mantilla business, and has had experience in overseeing girls and getting up styles, will be treated with liberally by applying at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Scotch preferred. Call from 9 o'clock to 12 at No. 168 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, COMPEtent to take the traveling and sale department in an established business in the iron and steel trade. References required. Address B. Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LATHE, planer, and vice hands, at the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. None but first-rate men need apply.

SEVERAL YOUNG MEN, ACTIVE, AND desirous of employment in selling a household article of general utility, at which they can make remunerative wages, can apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 9.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CASH DRY goods jobbing store, a good salesman—one with a Western acquaintance preferred. Address B., Box No. 797 Post-office.

A BAR-TENDER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN from 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the business. Apply at Employment House, 138 Eleventh-st., cor. 6th-av.

LAD WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE; must reside in the City. Address P. W. & CO., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FOR SALE.—ONE VALUABLE NEWFOUNDland Dog, all black, only two years old, partly trained and watchful. Inquire of T. T., No. 113 East 69th-st. near 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF CLOAKS.

LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
VELOUR CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS.
ENGLISH and FRENCH BEAVER DO.
RUSSIAN SABLE DO.
DIAGONAL and FROSTED BEAVER, DO.
CHINCHILLA, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX DO.

I have determined upon selling off the balance of my extensive stock for the next thirty days at such a reduction in price that the most sceptical cannot fail to see the unusually low prices now quoted.
GEO. CAREY,
475 Broadway

MISSES' GARMENTS included in the reduction.

COMFORTABLES AND BLANKETS.

A Fine Assortment of all Sizes and Qualities, Foreign and Domestic. At Retail.
PATON & CO.,
341 Broadway

FLANNELS.

Every variety of WELSH PATENT, SWANSKIN and SAXONY, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, at Retail.
PATON & CO.,
341 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

RETIREMENT OF
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY,
FROM BUSINESS.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, MERINOES, POPLINS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, DELAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
At a positive reduction in prices of
FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

Housekeepers and others will find this sale will give them an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years.

Goods delivered daily, by expressmen, in all surrounding cities, free from charge.

Store and House to let. Fixtures for sale.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
near Houston street.

R. H. MACY.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCKS OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WHITE GOODS—French and Swiss Muslins.
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN DRAPERIES.
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND UNDER WEAR.
FRENCH AND SWISS NEEDLEWORK COLLARS.
TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, REAL AND IMITATION.
LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REAL PARIS FLOWERS, BLONDS, RUCHES, &c.
REAL SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS.
PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, BEST QUALITIES.
BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, VELVET RIBBONS, &c.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—The most complete Stock of Fancy Dry Goods in the City.

N. B.—Now open
1,000 dozen black, mode, white and fancy colors, our celebrated Paris Kid Gloves.
Fresh Goods, our own importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
SILK, VELVET, AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
OIL CLOTHS, with every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.,
will be offered during the present week, PRIOR TO CLOSING OUR YEARLY INVENTORY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

SPOOL COTTON.

Job lots; 100 yards and 200 yards, at low prices.
J. K. SPRATT,
No. 149 Duane-st.,
Corner West Broadway.

AMERICAN NEEDLE CO.—J. W. BARTLETT
442 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Burnished SEWING MACHINE and HAND NEEDLES of every description.
HACKLE, GILL, COMB and CARD PINS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address,
A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—German Opera—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Naval Engagements—Old English Gentleman.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Willie Riely—Law for Ladies—The Irish Tutor.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—English Opera Troupe—The Bohemian Girl.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shylock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Concert and Dramatic Recitation.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses reassembled yesterday. In the House, Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, introduced a bill providing for the pay of bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky. Two messages were received from the President: one recommending that the Bounty Appropriation Act, passed before the holidays, be so modified as to permit the payment of bounties until Feb. 1; the other informing the House of the labors of the Peruvian Commission, and recommending an appropriation to meet the awards. The messages were appropriately referred. Mr. Fenton, of New-York, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to reimburse loyal citizens for damages sustained during the war. Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to pay bounties and pensions to soldiers honorably discharged, who had served a less period than three years. Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the connection of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, with the sale of the Government loan. Messrs. Chanler and Nelson, of New-York, both introduced bills providing for the reduction or repeal of the duties upon coal. Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into a new route for postal and other purposes, between New-York and Washington.

The House then found itself without a quorum and adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prevent officers of the army and navy from interfering with elections in the States, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. In response to the suggestions of the President's Message, Senator Wilson introduced a bill extending the time for the payment of bounties to veterans and other volunteers to Feb. 15; also, to pay a bounty of $100 to persons of African descent, enlisting and resident in rebellious States. Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, introduced a resolution to refer that part of the President's Message relating to reconstruction to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Ten Eyck spoke at some length on the subject, warmly indorsing the President's plan, and his motion was agreed to, when the Senate, being without a quorum, adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate organized soon after 11 o'clock, and after the election of the following named officers and the transaction of the usual preliminary business, adjourned:

Clerk—James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Azel B. Hall.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Sanders Wilson.
Doorkeeper—Lawrence Van Dusen.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—Casper Walter.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Edmund Traver.
Third Assistant Doorkeeper—Anson W. Johnson.

The Assembly accomplished its organization, yesterday, without any difficulty, by the election of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord as Speaker, by a majority of thirty-four over Hon. Jacob L Smith, the candidate of the Democratic members. Mr. Joseph B. Cushman, the Clerk of the last Assembly, was reëlected, his competitor, John C. Jacobs, receiving 44 of the 118 votes cast. The Message of Gov. Seymour was received, and read by the Clerk. A motion made by Mr. Loomis, that no extra compensation be given to the employes of the House, was laid over. At the afternoon session, after the drawing of seats was finished, the Assembly invited to the floor Col. Barnum, of the One Hundred and forty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, who has just come from the Army of the Cumberland with some battle flags, captured by our gallant troops at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Col. Barnum addressed the Assembly, and Speaker Alvord replied. The flags are to be deposited at Albany.

GENERAL NEWS.

The County Volunteer Committee have enlisted upward of 3,000 men under the last call. They yesterday passed a resolution to pay the $300 County bounty to soldiers now in the United States Army whose term expires on or before Dec. 31, 1864, and who reënlist for three years or the war, provided they be reënlisted as part of the quota of the County of New-York.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York was transmitted to the Legislature yesterday. The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the past fiscal year were $8,643,504 08; the actual payments, $9,836,291 85; deficiency, $1,192,787 77. Three millions have been paid for bounties to volunteers, $1,000,000 for harbor and frontier defence, $500,000 for the purchase of arms; $200,000 for sick and wounded soldiers, &c. The receipts on account of the Canal revenues for the year were $5,118,501 35; the payments, $770,882 52; surplus revenue, $4,347,618 83. Of this surplus there has been paid to the sinking fund, $3,166,242 66; to defray expenses of the Government, $200,000; remainder, $981,376 17. The entire debt of the State is: Canal Debt, $23,278,470 25; General Fund Debt, $6,505,654 37; total, $29,784,124 62. The interest on the debt is about 5⅖ per cent.

Messrs. Bosworth, McMurray and Lewis, named by Gov. Seymour as Police Commissioners, held a meeting yesterday at No. 61 William-st., and organized by the election of Mr. McMurray as President, Judge Bosworth declining the honor. They resolved to abide the decision of the Courts upon the question of their appointment, and, meantime, in no wise to interfere with or impair the efficiency of the present Police organization.

The Stock Market is firm in prices, and shows increasing speculative interest. The market for Money was again active, but with some improvement of feeling among lenders at Bank and on the Street, in consequence of the receipt of $14,560,000 legal tender 5 per cents. from Washington. Gold, 151⅝; Exchange on London, 166@166¼ ₩ cent.

The snow-storm, yesterday, impeded business. Breadstuffs were less active, and at the close generally heavy. A lively demand prevailed for Provisions; hog products were dearer. Cotton, Whisky and Tallow were in fair request. Groceries were quiet. Hay was scarce and wanted. Petroleum and Ingot Copper were saleable and firm. Manilla Hemp attracted more attention, and closed higher. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The live stock markets are lightly supplied this week, the 4,022 beeves, 621 calves, 9,561 sheep and 9,938 live hogs making a smaller aggregate of animals than for any previous week since the middle of last August. All kinds have been in quick demand at better prices, and everything was taken by butchers who failed to secure all they wanted. Beef Cattle arrived very scatteringly, the numbers at Forty-fourth st., counting up [illegible]000 at the opening of the sales Monday morning, and 3,518 at the close Tuesday night, not counting a train which arrived after the market closed. Prices ruled ½c. higher than last week, good cattle selling for 11c.@12c., and extras 13c. ₩ lb. All kinds averaged 10½c., and everything was sold. ....Sheep are scarce, and 1½c.@½c. ₩ lb. higher. Fat stock is worth 7½c. ₩ lb., and there are not enough to supply the demand.....Live hogs are in light supply, and are selling as fast as they get in at ½c. advance, or 7¼c.@7½c. for prime corn-fed animals.

Gov. Seymour on National Affairs.

Gov. Seymour's Message shows that his sympathies are still with the rebellion. He discusses national affairs at length and with earnestness;—but all his zeal, all his rhetoric, all his arguments, are aimed at the Government of the United States. His whole soul is enlisted in the effort to degrade that Government in the estimation of the world; to represent it as unpatriotic, ignorant, reckless, selfish and tyrannical;—to alarm the country by exaggerated pictures of the ruin it is bringing upon it;—to array public passion against its action—and thus to cripple and paralyze its endeavors to suppress the rebellion, and conquer a just and permanent peace. In this as in his previous message Gov. Seymour has nothing whatever to say in condemnation of the rebellion, nor does he take into account in a single instance those acts of the rebel authorities which have compelled our Government to persevere in the exertion of force for the restoration of peace. He charges the Government with prolonging the war for selfish, partisan and vindictive purposes—and with refusing to avail itself of an alleged readiness, on the part of the rebels, to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the Constitution. It would be difficult to believe Gov. Seymour serious in these allegations, if his whole official career had not proved his readiness to act upon them.

Gov. Seymour arraigns the authorities for the most high-handed acts of usurpation of which any Government can be guilty. He enumerates the measures it has adopted under the pressure of the terrible emergency which the rebellion forced upon it. He concedes that they "have been sustained by the army, and acquiesced in by the people." "This revolution," he adds, "*if permanently accepted*, must be recognized as an overthrow of established and cherished principles of government." Why does Gov. Seymour studiously and steadily ignore what he knows to be the fact, that all these measures have been adopted avowedly and only as exceptional measures, justified solely by an overwhelming emergency for which nevertheless the Constitution made distinct provision? Does he believe,—or does he hope to make anybody else believe,—that our Government has ever dreamed for a single instant of making these measures "permanent,"—of permanently suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*, of introducing into the regular and ordinary administration of affairs the system of arbitrary arrests, of coerced military service, of martial law, of imposing test oaths or any of the other extraordinary acts to which the necessities of the nation have compelled it for the moment to resort? Unless his judgment has been strangely warped by the pressure upon him of responsibilities to which he is sadly unequal, it is simply impossible that he should entertain any such idea. He knows that all these things have been done in the interest of the nation and for its salvation from those who sought its destruction. And if he does not know, every sensible citizen does know, that the moment peace is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution reëstablished, the personal rights of individuals and the local rights of communities will again be sacredly and rigidly maintained.

Gov. Seymour looks to a different process for attaining this result. He says:

> "If these measures of military, political and financial consolidation *break down*, their *failure* will show the wisdom of the Constitution in withholding from the General Government powers it cannot exercise wisely and well; and *it will establish the rights of States upon a basis firm and undisputed*, and will make the General Government strong by confining it to its proper jurisdiction. In the end we shall return to the principles from which we have been drifting."

Gov. Seymour seeks to "establish the rights of the States" by "*breaking down*" the measures of the Government. It is their "*failure*" which is to restore the country to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. This is an intelligible and, for Gov. Seymour a frank, avowal of his wish and purpose to "break down" the Government in the measures it adopts for suppressing the rebellion. But suppose he succeeds:—what is to become of the Union? If he breaks down the Government, what effect will that have on the rebel Confederacy? Either Gov. Seymour is quite indifferent to this aspect of the case, or else he is under some strange hallucination as to the effect of his cherished project. It seems quite evident to common sense that if the rebellion is to be crushed at all it must be done by the General Government, and that the effort of the Government to crush it is to be aided by supporting its measures rather than by breaking them down.

Gov. Seymour utters a great many true and sensible sentiments on the general subject of government, and on the temper and spirit which should preside over all attempts to reconstruct the Union. We agree with him in deprecating the predominance of personal or party passion, and in the absolute necessity for a wise, temperate and magnanimous statesmanship for the successful close of this great contest. But we see neither wisdom nor justice,—neither principle nor policy,—in the application which he would make of these maxims to the present condition of our public affairs. We see no warrant for his implied assumption that the war is over, and that no further exercise of force, or of moral and material pressure is necessary for quelling the rebellion. We do not believe in the wisdom of breaking down the Government just as it is beginning to succeed in breaking down the insurrection. Nor have we the slightest faith in the sentimentalism by which Gov. Seymour would woo men who are putting forth every possible effort to sever the Union and overthrow the Constitution. The time may come when this treatment will be appropriate, but it has not come yet, nor will it be hastened by such action as Gov. Seymour advises.

The Report of Gen. McClellan.

We published, yesterday, an abstract of Gen. McClellan's report of his operations while Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The original document will, probably, never meet the eyes of one of a thousand of our readers. Its enormous bulk of a thousand printed pages precludes general circulation. The book, properly speaking, is not an official document at all. It has none of the succinctness and simplicity which belong to that class of productions. Military annals, either in Europe or in America, may be searched in vain for any report of a General in command, of one tenth part of the magnitude of this. Wellington, though seven years in the Peninsula, never wrote a paper that would fill twenty of these pages. Grant, though his achievements have been a hundred times greater, has told them all in reports the whole collection of which may be read in sixty minutes. This report is, in fact, nothing else than the *Military Memoirs of George B. McClellan*, printed at the expense of the Government.

What Gen. McClellan was, or what he did that entitled him to so much unexampled self-display may sorely puzzle the future historian. For his benefit we may as well say that this huge parade don't appertain at all to anything Gen. McClellan is, or anything he has done, as a military man. The inflation is all political. It comes from his aspirations to be a Presidential candidate. The party opposed to the Administration long since conceived the idea of turning him to account in that capacity. They foresaw that in the almost universal support given by the ablest and best men of the country to the Administration, they would be hard pressed for a candidate of any figure at all. They did not hesitate to speak freely of Gen. McClellan as their most available man, long before his removal from command. And perhaps it is the part of charity to ascribe much of his military inefficiency to the lack of that singleness of purpose brought upon him by the consciousness that he owed something to a political party, and had something other than military ends to realize. Gen. Grant has exhibited his sovereign good sense, and the thorough unselfishness of his devotion to the cause, by discountenancing and repelling every attempt to use his name for political purposes. Of course, it can hardly be supposed that he is without the honorable ambition that belongs to all men of superior abilities. But he knows that war is now his sole business, and that this demands the complete concentration of every faculty and feeling of his nature. He also understands that moral power is no small element in successful generalship, and that this cannot be maintained if it is seen, or even suspected, that the General has party counsels to hear, and political interests to cultivate.

But the fact that Gen. McClellan was removed from command, committed him more decidedly than ever to the embrace of the opposition; and the fancy odor of martyrdom that hung about him made him more than ever the accepted favorite and predestined nominee of the party. We say fancy odor, for there was nothing real in it. He had simply received the same fate that had overtaken Fremont, Pope, Buel, and a half-dozen other Major-Generals who had not fulfilled the military expectations of the Government. But, considering himself a peculiar man, he naturally considered himself a peculiar victim, and redolent of persecution. For nine months after his removal, up to the date of this report, he nursed that feeling, and with it the idea that it gave him a peculiar claim to the political support of the country. Hence this extraordinary production, larger twice over than Cæsar's Commentaries. The future annalist of the great rebellion, when in his researches he comes across this performance, will be staggered at its immensity, and wonder at its meaning. For his benefit we make the cotemporary record that its significance is merely political—that, though it has the inscription of a military report, it is in reality but a very curious piece of engineering, designed to raise a political wind that shall waft the author to the White House, on the principle of specific levity, as applied by certain recent inventors of flying-machines in Europe.

We have said that Gen. McClellan's political associations manifested themselves injuriously long before his removal. A new illustration of it is furnished in his letter to the President—embraced in this abstract—written from Harrison's Landing just after his repulse from Richmond. Among other things, he says: "Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our army shall be made known and *approved*, the effort to obtain *requisite forces will be almost hopeless.* A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, *will rapidly disintegrate our present armies*." This is equivalent to saying that, unless the President proclaims and adheres to a certain policy, such as Gen. McClellan and such people believe to be proper, there will be no more enlisting; and that, if he presumes to declare a certain other policy, the army will speedily break up and go home. Gen. McClellan sets forth this all-important policy. Its main feature is "military *power* should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, excepting for suppressing disorder, as in other cases." He protests that "*neither confiscation of property*, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, *or forcible abolition of Slavery*, should be contemplated for a moment." But it matters not what the particular policy urged, or deprecated, in this style was. The style itself was a most unwarrantable one to be employed in reference to *any* policy. No General, with true soldierly ideas of devotion to his flag, would have ever thought of such language. The war is the very means of saving the Republic. It belongs to the Government to determine the method of the war. Whether that method is a wise or an unwise one, a right or a wrong one, may be fairly open to dispute; but in no case can it absolve the soldier or the citizen from his obligation to stand fast to the war. It is an intolerable insult to the soldier to say that he will break from his ranks, if Slavery is not spared, or if it is spared! And it is just as much an indignity to the citizen to declare that his consent to go to the help of his brethren in the field depends upon any such condition. The determination of the army and of the people to save this Union does not hang at all upon what the Administration may do, or may fail to do. It is a duty not conditioned upon the action of any man, or set of men. It is a duty unconditional, absolute, supreme. Had not Gen. McClellan's understanding been warped by party prejudice, or his imagination been dazed by political allurements, he never would have forgotten himself so far as to use language alike repugnant to the honor of the soldier and the spirit of the patriot. The most effective comment that can be made upon its folly is, that the Confiscation Bills were passed and the Emancipation Proclamations issued, and yet the army was not "disintegrated," and the two calls of the President, each for three hundred thousand additional soldiers, were responded to by the people cheerfully and promptly. There never were declarations or predictions more completely falsified.

The Metropolitan Fair.

One of the most remarkable features of the present war is the humane aspect given it by the non-combatant population of the North. Willing, as rich and poor alike have been, to give the required quota of their substance, and fathers, mothers, wives and sisters to yield up their loved ones in the national cause, they have also striven to do something to indicate that although interested in a prodigious war, they did not abandon the cherished ideas of Christianity and civilization. Professing no special chivalric sentiment, the North has manifested the tenderest devotion to those who fought its battles and secured its salvation, and has not neglected to care for the physical wants of its stricken and conquered enemies. In this movement the United States Sanitary Commission has made itself historical. No story of the great war for the Union can ever be complete which neglects to chronicle the efforts of noble men and women throughout the land, under its auspices. What has been accomplished by its means has been again and again acknowledged by Government, by Generals at the head of armies, and better than all, by suffering and fainting soldiers in hospital and camp and field. The nation knows, the world knows much of the good wrought by this Commission; all of that good can never be known until that day when it shall be said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

The attempt is now about to be made to enlarge and replenish the resources of this Sanitary Commission—in other words, to supply anew comforts to the weary, shivering, bleeding soldier, to alleviate his distresses, to furnish balm for his wounds and linen for his sores. In Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, great fairs have been held for this object; fairs attended with the highest success, attesting the patriotism, the humanity, the Christianity of the portions of the nation which have contributed to that success; and on the 28th of March next a fair is to be held in this City for the identical purpose—a fair intended to surpass even the great national fairs of Moscow, Novgorod and Leipsic in extent and splendor, while in aim it will be, save for the noble efforts alluded to in sister cities, unexampled for magnitude or lofty humanity.

It can hardly be necessary to stimulate the loyalty of New-York City and State, or of the neighboring States, on such an occasion as this. There can be no doubt that the coffers of our merchant princes and the smaller stores of those whose patriotism, if not their wealth, is never at faul, tthe granaries of our farmers, the workshops of our mechanics, will all be tasked to supply the necessities of this Fair. It is to be conducted on no exclusive principle; the largest charities are sought to be realized, and the widest and most catholic system is to prevail. Not only those whose names are generally known for their prominence in charitable enterprises are concerned, but many in every walk of life, often inconspicuous, are already actively engaged in this behalf. Committees representing all the various religious bodies—Protestant, Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, are already at work. Milliners, tailors, grocers, wholesale and retail, actors, brokers, confectioners, merchants, market-men, are even now enlisted; the manufacturers, great and small, will do their share; all the tradespeople will contribute; newspapers will print advertisements, express companies have promised to forward all goods free of charge; immense buildings have been offered for storehouses until an edifice, spacious and commodious enough, shall have been selected or erected for the Fair; and whatever energy or loyalty, or humanity, or metropolitan or national pride can accomplish in so good a cause, will be accomplished. The possibility of failure is not within the bounds of serious contemplation; the only question will be, what each shall do to aid in the enterprise, undoubtedly destined to confer an *éclat* upon the cause, the City and the country?

To those who have not yet received personal applications to assist in the undertaking, we simply announce that the business office of the Association for this purpose is in the New-York Society Library Building, University-place, near Twelfth-street. There all information can be acquired, and the most obscure, the wealthiest and the poorest, the strongest and the weakest, can learn what to do to aid in soothing the soldier, in assisting the march of our armies, and furthering the cause of the Republic.

The County Bounty to Veteran Volunteers be Paid.—The Supervisors' Volunteer Committee met yesterday, and after consideration, very wisely reversed their decision not to pay bounties to any veterans whose terms do not expire before the 4th day of July next. The Committee, as will be seen by the annexed resolution, which they passed yesterday, will pay the County bounty to all reënlisting veterans whose terms expire at any time during this year:

Resolved, That the County Volunteer Committee will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, the County bounty, to soldiers now in the United States Army, whose term of service expires on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, and who may be reënlisted for the term of three years or during the war, provided such men shall be credited as a part of the quota of the County of New-York on the draft ordered by the President, in his Proclamation, for Jan. 5, 1864, and in case the numbers exceed our quota, the excess shall be credited to this County on any future call of the President; and further provided, that the men so reënlisted shall be credited on said quota in equal numbers to each of the Congressional Districts in said County.

(Signed) ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman County Volunteer Committee.

State Prison Labor.—Gov. Seymour speaks in high praise of the law which permits convicts in State Prison to shorten their term of punishment by good behavior, and recommends its extension. We concur in this, and trust it will be adopted. But it seems to us that another modification might be made in our State Prison system, which would be attended with at least equal advantage. A portion of the convict's earnings ought to be applied to the support of his family. As the matter now stands, his helpless wife and children are far more severely punished for his crime than the convict himself. Bad as he may have been, he stood between them and starvation. When he is taken away from them by the State and shut up in prison, they suffer all the pains and all the evils of destitution. He earns money, but the State takes it. Why should not a part of it, at least, go to the support of those who have not shared his guilt, but must bear the heaviest part of his punishment? The effect of such a provision upon the convict himself could not fail to be highly beneficial. It would habituate him to think of his family as still connected with him, as still dependent on him, as still profiting by his industry and good behavior: and except upon the very hardest and worst natures, this could not fail to have a reforming and softening influence. The experiment has been tried with good results in other States; why should it not also be tried here?

The New Police Commissioners.—The gentlemen appointed by Gov. Seymour as Police Commissioners met yesterday, and organized by the election of Mr. McMurray as President, and Mr. Lewis as Treasurer. They resolved that they would take no further steps toward the assertion of authority over the present Police force until the decision of the Courts should be had as to the legality and validity of their appointment. This is a very proper and commendable decision, and will be received with satisfaction by the whole community. It relieves us from all fear of the renewal of such disgraceful and dangerous proceedings as took place when Mayor Wood resisted the introduction of the present system.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Mutiny in Fort Jackson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Jackson, La., Christmas Day, 1863.

I have come down here to inquire into the mutiny of the negro regiment, of which so much has been said. The facts are being rapidly elicited by Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. Dwight is President, now on board the steamer *Suffolk*. They are briefly these: On the 9th of this present month ten of the men were observed by Lieut.-Col. Benedict coming in from beyond the guard lines. He asked them by what authority they did so, and they replied that permission had been given them by the Sergeant of the Guard. This proved to be a falsehood, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, in a fit of anger, seized a teamster's whip, and gave each of them "a half dozen well laid on." This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. The Drum-Major took up the quarrel and spread disaffection among the men, and by 8 o'clock had about one hundred men ripe for revolt. The first that the officers knew of the mutiny was hearing the Drum-Major order the men to "Fall in and load their guns." Then began a scene of wild uproar and confusion. Guns were rapidly discharged, most of them in the air, although some shots passed through the officers' quarters, and Lieut.-Col. Benedict's tent was burned. The steamer *Suffolk*, lying at the wharf, was searched and fired into by the mutineers, who hoped to kill Lieut.-Col. Benedict. How he made his escape I know not, but he did succeed in getting to New-Orleans. About half the rioters soon unloaded their pieces and went to their quarters, but for one whole night the camp was in possession of the insurgents. The next day moral power prevailed over brute force, the rioters returned to their duty, and the ringleaders were arrested. I know of few instances of moral courage greater than that displayed by the officers in arresting thirteen of the insurgents and confiding them to the custody of their companions. When we remember the education of these men, on plantations, where the informer is eternally disgraced among his fellows, and where each aids the other in all his efforts to escape, we must award no little praise to these officers for their confidence in the discipline of their troops—a confidence which was not misplaced.

There can be but little doubt that the principal offenders will be sentenced and promptly executed. Of course, such an execution, done by their own fellows, will convey a terrible lesson to the whole Corps d'Afrique.

I am afraid that some of the blame of this riot lies at the door of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, who, by a well-meaning, but indiscreet speech, gave the negroes very exalted ideas of their position, and, no doubt, indirectly helped to provoke this trouble. I am always afraid that Col. Drew, commanding, has been lax in discipline, while Lieut.-Col. Benedict has undoubtedly been unduly severe. Col. Benedict is being tried by the same Court-martial that is judging the negroes. An Ohio regiment has been encamped near the fort, to provide against any contingencies. The execution will probably take place within fifteen days, and the unhappy duty done by men from their own regiment, as the laws require.

LODER.

Arkansas Returning to Her Allegiance.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The *Commercial*, of this City, has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says:

> "A delegation of prominent citizens from Arkansas has arrived here, *en route* to Washington, to make arrangements for Arkansas to resume her position in the Union."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

A GREAT BATTLE IN ECUADOR.

Victory of Mosquera—Flores Wounded.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Dec. 27, arrived at this port this morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$35,280 94	J. G. Parker & Son	$7,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	38,546 83	J. B. Newton & Co	19,600 00
B. Cohn & Co	44,300 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	47,000 00
De Witt, Kittle & Co	30,000 00	Total	$236,383 26
M. C. Hawley	6,155 69		
A. Rich Bro	8,500 00		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Colgate & Hoffman	$2,488 75	Order	$1,100 00
Handy & Hoadley	1,500 00	Total	5,345 25
Herques & Co	256 50		$241,728 61

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Great Battle in Ecuador—Victory of Mosquera—Gen. Flores Wounded—Mosquera at the Gates of Quito.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

When I wrote you one or two weeks since, that in six months Mosquera would be in Quito, I predicated the remark upon the facts that the Colombian troops were under the immediate command of the best soldier in Spanish America—that his army, though small, was composed principally of soldiers who had served three years in the field, and who had carried his banner triumphantly from the plains of Cauca to the sierras of Bogota, against the most tremendous odds; that he had comparatively good arms, a commissariat, and money in his chest; while he was opposed by men new in the art of war, forced into the ranks at the point of the bayonet, led by inferior chiefs, whose patriotism was subordinate to their individual interests and ambition, and who, had they have had the best will in the world, were so scantily supplied by an impoverished State with the means and appliances of war, that defeat and disgrace were almost sure to be their portion. But, in spite of all this, I doubted if I were not too sanguine, in view of the great disadvantage an invading force would labor under, in a country with so many natural defences as Ecuador, broken up by towering mountains and immense *quebradas*, its rivers almost impassable in the season of rains, and with roads most of which were not merely impracticable for artillery, but next to impossible for beasts or men. So I was not more surprised than I know all the many South American readers of the Times in the United States will be, when the British mail from Guayaquil last Monday brought us the news that Mosquera had fought a great and bloody battle on the Carchi, which divides Colombia from Ecuador, nearly destroying the superior force of his enemy, and in a single month from the day he issued his orders to his soldiers to march, promising them "an honorable peace or a secure victory," he made good his words, and was at the gates of Quito!

You already know that Gen. Flores, commander of the Ecuadorian forces, under orders from President Moreno and his Congress, in the early part of November issued his proclamation of war against the United States of Colombia, and marched his troops into our province of Tuquerres, in the State of Cauca, hoping to surprise and beat the diminutive army of President Mosquera before he could reinforce it. And you know that Ecuador, with a flotilla of schooners and launches, with 500 men, had surprised and taken Tumaco, the second port in Cauca, and through which, from Panama, Mosquera had calculated upon provisions and arms for his men. But these energetic movements on the part of Ecuador were neutralized by the greater energy and resolution of Mosquera. He hastily concentrated all his little garrisons in Cauca, nearest to the frontier, until he mustered 4,000 men, and on the 6th of the present month fell upon Flores, who commanded 6,500 men, and after a spirited battle, which lasted nearly all day, drove him across the Carchi, killing and wounding 1,500 of his enemy, and taking 2,000 prisoners.

Gen. Flores, at the commencement of the battle, gained some important advantages with his Guayaquil battalions, who fought bravely, and in the language of his official dispatches, "had nearly gained a victory." But in a little while, finding they were likely to be flanked, the mountaineers, composing the battalions Chimborazo and Orienti, threw away their guns and fled, which so dispirited the others that the route became complete. The cavalry on either side did but little fighting, and all the artillery of the Ecuadorians fell into the hands of Mosquera. The latter lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. Gen. Flores received two slight wounds, but did not leave the field till all hope was gone. He fell back to the River Chota, with the remains of his force, where he was awaiting reinforcements promised him from Quito. This river is, I believe, only three days' march from that Capital. No one believes Flores will be able to hold in check there the conquering force of Mosquera; but, on the contrary, all believe that ere this the Colombian army is in Quito, dictating terms of peace. The Ecuadorians have a small force, under Gen. Erazo and Col. Davalos in Cauca, in the rear of Mosquera, and immediately after the battle of Cuaspud, on the Carchi, was ended, the latter sent back a sufficient number of men to hem in Erazo between themselves and the reinforcements on their way to Mosquera.

The general opinion is that Mosquera will annex the Republic of Ecuador to the United States of Colombia, and will then turn his attention to Venezuela, which he wishes also to annex. In Peru, the Government does not look favorably on these schemes of our President, as they fear, with such additions to the country, that the balance of power will be greatly against them. But in Ecuador the movement for annexation had already commenced. A pronunciamiento in favor of it was attempted in Guayaquil on the morning of the 16th instant, but failed at the moment. The people, however, talked openly of revolution, and were momentarily expecting the arrival of Ex-President Urbina from his exile in Piura, Peru, to lead them. We have a report that Mosquera had defeated Flores again, on the Chota, but there is nothing reliable in it. Another report says that the Ecuadorians, who landed at Tumaco, have been captured by a force from the interior.

A private letter from Guayaquil, dated Dec. 17, says:—"It appears that the soldiers from Guayaquil fought very well at the battle of Cuaspud, and came near gaining a victory, when the mountaineers, led by Daniel Salvador, dropped their guns and fled. The troops from here suffered severely, and a great many officers were killed. Cols. Espinosa, Pereira, and Garcia, Capt. Garces, who was an officer of the Customs in Guayaquil, Antonio Sucre, and young Charles Vientimilla were left dead on the field. Flores himself received two slight wounds, and has retreated with the remnant of his army to Ibarra, where he hopes to reform it. Mosquera has gone to Tuquerres, probably looking for Erazo, who is in his rear. There are only from 300 to 400 soldiers left here. Everybody is discontented, and all talk of revolution."

The British mail steamship *Peru* brings but very little news of interest from the South, except from Ecuador. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to Dec. 1, and from Lima and Callao to Dec. 14.

In Peru the Government was actively engaged in fostering public improvements in the shape of roads, canals and railways. The agriculturists were getting interested in the cultivation of cotton. In 1860 the amount raised in Peru was 10,000 quintals; in 1861 the crop reached 15,000 quintals; in 1863, 31,500 quintals; in 1864 it is expected the crop will exceed 40,000 quintals. Beside this, a little is shipped yearly from the margins of the Amazon.

Exchange in Lima on London, 60 to 90 days, 36d.@36½d. for Bolivian currency.

Bolivia is quiet at present.

Chili is a little disturbed by political dissensions, Congress and the President not getting along very harmoniously together. Congress seems to be willing to get up a muss with Bolivia on the Mejillones guano and territorial question, but the President and merchants are opposed to having trouble. In Valparaiso a meeting of influential persons had been held to devise means to support the President.

Henry Meiggs has concluded his surveys for a circuit of sixteen miles of horse railroad around the City of Santiago, and it is thought the work will be soon commenced.

Very little, if any improvement had been experienced in business the past fortnight. Not much has been done either in exports or imports. But few buyers had come into market from the Argentine Provinces, and their purchases had been small. The excessive dry weather had caused and is causing a good deal of distress, not only in the interior, but in Valparaiso. The grounds of many estates have caught fire and burned over. In Valparaiso there was a great scarcity of water.

It may be stated as a notable fact that Señor G. Miro, Mexican Consul at Panama, has had his exequatur revoked by the new military French Government of Mexico, and that the French Consul here has been given his place. Several other Mexican agents on this coast and the Caribbean have also had to give way in favor of French Consuls.

Some time since a cargo of Polynesians, stolen from their land, and sold into Slavery, in Peru, were released by the Peruvian Government, and put on a sailing vessel to be returned to their homes. The small-pox broke out among these poor people on board, and the vessel was obliged to put into the Cocos Islands and leave them. Soon after Capt. Grassau had left them there, a whaler stopped at the island, and brought the information about their fate to Túmbez. The authorities at the latter place immediately despatched the steamer *Túmbez* to the Cocos Island to bring the Kanakas back. In the meantime small-pox had made further ravages among the unhappy creatures, and only a small number reached Túmbez.

The British frigate *Bacchante*, the French corvette *d'Assas*, and the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, are at Panama. There is probably no truth in the story that the French corvette is bound to our Province of Chiriqui, in this State, to inquire into outrages toward French residents there.

The British propellers *Crusader* and *St. Thomas* have sailed from Aspinwall, since my last, for Carthagena and Liverpool. Also, the side-wheel steamer *Solent*, for Carthagena, and the *Tamar*, for Southampton. The British propeller *Darien*, from Liverpool, is now in port at Aspinwall.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama this morning, from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costica Rica. She brings dates from the former State to the 16th; from La Union, Salvador, to the 18th; Nicaragua to 21st; and Costa Rica to the 24th December.

The *Guatemala* brings for Southampton and Liverpool 961 ceroons Indigo, 4 packages Specie. For New-York, 3 ceroons Cochineal, 15 ceroons Indigo, 6 cases Balsam, 44 bales Deer Skins, 4,006 Hides, 1 parcel Specie. For Aspinwall, 34 ceroons Indigo, 1 case Shell.

There is not a particle of news of importance from Central America, (all the States being at present quiet,) except a story, apparently a *canard*, that was circulating at Realejo. Some native people, living in the hills on the coast, report having seen two steamships firing into each other on the 20th, some miles from the shore. The firing, they say, continued for half an hour, when the vessels separated. In the evening the two vessels made for the port of Realejo, and one came close up to the harbor, but left without communicating with the shore. In the morning nothing could be seen of either vessel. As there are no Federal war steamers on the coast of Central America—the *Saginaw* having gone north from La Union, Salvador—there is but very little chance that the story is true.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica will exceed 100,000 quintals this season. The gathering season has commenced. Holders now talk of getting 16 cents, but their expectations will scarcely be realized.

Salvador, under the new President Duenas, is quiet.

Note from Chief Engineer Hibbert, U. S. N

Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the speech delivered in Washington by Mr. Dickerson, during the trial of the "Sickels Cut-off Case," and published in the *Herald* of the 19th inst., I find the following items relating either directly or indirectly to myself.

"And although I have called daily for their production, (myself and Mr. Magee,) neither of them has dared to show himself here."

In reply to this assertion, I emphatically say that, although I was in the Navy Department daily from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M., throughout the time of the trial, no summons was ever issued for me to appear before the Court.

Again, says Mr. Dickerson:

"If Mr. Hibbert had been here I should have put to him this question: 'Did you not say to Mr. Sickels, that you regretted that you could not do justice to these engines, but that you were in Isherwood's power, and you had to obey his orders for your own protection.'"

I positively deny having, at any time, made such an assertion, or that I ever, in any manner, intimated such a state of affairs. I do not consider any man more untrammelled in his discharge of the whole duty which he owes to the Government, than a Chief Engineer in the United States Navy.

"Finding that the engines would not break down, even under this trial, there was one thing left to be done, and that was to take the oil from the machinery, which was done," &c.

I positively deny this, as well as the following:

"The brasses were melted away with fervent heat, and ran off in great drops of molten metal."

And I could treat each allegation throughout this precious production, regarding the general management of the *Pensacola*, in the same manner, were it necessary to waste the time and paper required to do so.

It is enough to state that they are all falsehoods, and persons who are familiar with the source from which they emanated, must necessarily be of the same opinion.

S. D. HIBBERT,
Chief Engineer U. S. N., late Chief Engineer of the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

NOTE FROM MR. GEO. W. MAGEE, U. S. N.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The *Herald* of the 19th instant published a speech made by E. N. Dickerson to the jury of the Supreme Court, D. C., in which certain statements are made in connection with me and the United States steamer *Pensacola*. As a matter of right to me, and justice to others, I wish to say that all these statements are untrue. GEO. W. MAGEE, U.S.N.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

Special Term.—Demurrer only—6 to 25, inclusive. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 75, 257, 196, 399, 262, 264, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 89, 21. *Part II.*—Nos. 25, 135, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 2959, 2990, 3149, 2279, 2281, 2283, 3143, 3147, 3155, 3157, 3133, 1711, 1065, 3129, 2550. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2558, 2564, 2742, 380, 2994, 2248, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 5, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.104¾	100	ErieRailroad P.b15.103⅝
2,000	U.S.6s, '81 Cou.Cl.105⅝	600	Reading R......b8.113
2,000	U.S. 6s.5-20s,Cou.101⅝	1500	do.........opg.113
2,000	do..............101⅝	70	do..........112¾
1,000	U. S. 5s.'74, Co..In 97	500	do.........b15.113
12,000	U. S. 6s. 1y.c..N. 98	500	do.........b30.113⅜
2,000	Brook'nC.6sW.L.106	100	do............c.112⅛
14,000	Mo. State 6s...... 66¾	100	Mich. Cen. R......120¾
20,000	N. Y. C. 7s.......100¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R ... 86
5,000	Buf..N.Y.&E.1m.103⅜	200	do.............. 86¼
2,000	Erie 1st M. B.....109	200	do............b10 86⅜
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st.... 93	1000	do.............. 86⅜
13,000	C. & N.W.R.2dM. 74	300	do.............. 86¾
4,000	Tol.& W.2d M..... 87	100	do..........b10 87
2,000	Chic. &Alt. 1stM.102	1200	do.............. 87
20	Am. Exc. Bank....109	100	do..........b15 87¼
12,000	Am. Gold.......151⅝	300	do..........b10 87¼
350	Canton Co.......... 34⅛	14	Panama R..........201
200	do.........b10 34¾	100	Mil.&Pr. DuC.R... 57
50	do.........s30 34¼	150	do............ 57¼
400	do............ 34⅛	600	Ill. Cen. R. S......118
250	do............ 34⅛	200	do.........s30 118
50	Del. & H.Ca.Co.....178	200	do.........s10.118
1650	Cumb. Coal Prf.... 50⅛	100	do.........s60.118
500	do............ 50⅝	400	do..........118⅛
50	do.........s30 50⅛	500	do..........118¼
100	do.........s60 50⅛	500	do.........b15 118⅜
50	do.........b10 50¾	200	do.........b10.118½
800	do............ 50¾	100	do.........b30.118⅜
100	do.........s30 50¾	2000	Cleve. & Pitts..s10.108
200	do.........s10 50¾	200	do..........108⅛
550	do.........b10 51	1000	do..........108
100	do.........b15 51	200	do.........b10.108¼
400	do............ 50⅞	1200	Gal. & Chic. R....106
300	do.........b3 51	200	do..........106⅛
300	do.........b30 51¼	100	do..........106¼
300	Mar. Min. Co...... 34⅛	25	do.........b30.107
200	do.........b30 34¾	540	Clev. & Tol. R......122
200	do.........b30 35⅛	200	do..........122⅛
200	do.........s30 34¼	250	do..........122⅜
300	do............ 34¼	400	do..........122¾
100	do.........b15 34⅛	800	do..........123
2300	do.........s30 34	100	do.........s30 123
700	Copake Iron Mines. 13	300	do.........b10.124
50	Wyom. V. Coal.... 85	100	Chi. & R. I....s30.127
100	Quick. M. Co...b30 61	17	do..........125
200	do.........b30 60⅛	500	do..........128
100	do............ 60	100	do.........s30 128
100	do............ 59¾	50	do.........s60 128
200	do............ 59¾	100	do..........128¾
300	do............ 59⅛	500	do..........129
450	N. Y. Cen. R......132⅛	200	do.........b10 129¼
200	do............132¼	300	do.........b30.129⅜
100	do..........s5 132¼	2500	Tol. & Wab. R.... 55
100	do.........b30.132⅜	1000	do.........b30 56
350	do.........b30 132⅜	200	do............ 55¼
50	do.........b10.132⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref... 70
2650	Erie R.........109	1000	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi. 86
800	do............109⅛	300	do............ 86⅜
400	do.........b10.109⅛	1200	do............ 86¼
100	do.........s30 109	100	do............ 86⅛
100	do.........b30.109⅝	300	do..........b3 86½
500	do.........b3.109⅛	150	do.........b30 87
1500	Hud. R. R.....b3.135	200	do.........b30 86⅞
200	do............134¾	100	do.........s30 86¾
300	do.........b10 135	400	do.........s30 86¾
50	do.........s30.134¼	300	do.........b10 86¼
100	Harlem R.......... 91¼	200	do.........b10 86⅜
500	do............ 92	100	do..........b5 86⅜
200	do.........b10 92	400	Chi. & N. W. R..... 47
100	do..........c 91⅞	500	Chi. & Alton R..... 85
3100	HarlemR. Prfd....112	200	Miss. & Mo. R...... 38

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.101⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.......120⅜
3,000	Trea. Notes 73-10	200	Ill. Cen. R. S...b30.118⅛
	Oct. & April.....106⅝	500	do..........118
2,000	do..........106⅝	2100	do.........s60 118
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr.C..N 98	100	do.........b15.118⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s..... 66⅞	100	do..........118¼
1,000	do.......... 67	500	Clev. & Pitts......108
5,000	Amer. Gold.......151⅝	200	do.........b15.108⅛
150	Canton Co........ 34	200	Gal. & Chi. R......106
200	Cum. Coal Pref.... 51	100	do..........106⅛
300	do.........b30 51⅛	300	do.........b5.106¼
100	do.........b30 51	300	Clev. & Tol. R......124
300	do............ 50⅞	500	do..........124⅛
300	do............ 50¾	200	do..........124⅛
400	do............ 50¾	200	do.........b30.124⅛
600	do............ 50	600	Chi. & R. I.....b30 129¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R......132⅛	200	do.........b30.129⅝
100	do.........b30.133	200	do..........129⅛
500	Erie R.........109⅛	100	do..........129⅝
400	Hud. R. R........134⅛	1200	do..........129
300	do.........b30.134⅜	200	do.........s10.128⅞
100	Reading R.....b30.113	300	do.........s30 129
400	do............112⅛	400	do.........s60 128⅛
100	M. S. & N.I........ 86⅜	300	do.........s30.128⅜
1000	do............ 87	50	P., Ft. W. & Ch.... 85⅞
1500	do............ 87⅛	700	do............ 86
100	do.........b15 87⅛	100	M. &P.du C.R...... 57
500	do.........b30 88⅛	100	do.........b30 58

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Erie R.........s3.109¼	500	Clev. & Tol. R......123⅛
3200	do.........b3.109¼	100	do..........123⅛
2100	do.........b3.109⅛	200	do..........123¼
100	do.........s3 109¼	100	Chic. & R. I.....s3.128⅛
200	do.........s3 109⅛	200	do.........b3.128¼
100	Hud. River R.......134⅛	800	do..........128⅛
100	do.........s3.134⅛	50	do..........128⅛
200	Harlem Prf.........109	100	do..........c.128⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.....c.120⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....c 85⅛
100	do..........120⅛	100	do.......... 85¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R..b10 87	100	do.......... 85⅛
100	do..........b2 86⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. R.....s3 56⅛
100	do..........c 86½	300	do.......... 56⅛
100	do.............. 86⅞	300	do..........b3 56⅛
500	do.........b3 87	800	Cumb. Coal.......... 51⅛
500	do.........s10 87	100	do..........c 51¼
100	do.........b3 87⅛	300	do.......... 51⅛
100	Ill. Central.....s3.117⅞	300	do..........b3 51⅛
400	do..........118	100	..........s30 50
50	do..........117⅞	100	do.......... 51½
400	Cleve. & P. R....c.107⅛	100	do..........c 50⅜
200	do.........b10.108	100	do.......... 50⅝
200	Gal. & Ch.R.ex-d.c.105¼		
300	do............106	100	Mar. Min. Co...... 35

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	New-York Cen......132¼	600	Chic. & R. I. R......129¼
300	Erie R.........s10.109	200	do.........b3 129¼
500	do.........s15.109	200	do.........s30.129
100	do.........s3.109	100	do..........129¼
50	Hud. R. R......b5.133⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & C...... 85⅛
550	do.........b3.134	100	do..........b5 85⅛
50	do.........b5.134	300	Tol. & Wab...... 56⅛
500	M. S. & N. I. R.... 86⅛	200	do.........b10 56⅛
100	do.........b3 86⅛	100	Cumb. Coal........ 50
100	do.........s3 86⅛	200	do.........s30 49⅛
1000	Clev. & Pitts....s3 107⅛	200	do.......... 49⅛
100	do.........b3 107⅛	700	do.......... 49⅛
500	do.........s10.107⅛	200	do.........s3 49⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R......b3.118⅛	200	do.........s10 49⅛
100	Gal.&C.R..ex-d..s3.106	100	Quicksil. M. Co.... 59
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R......125	100	Lancaster Lead.... 4⅛
200	do.........s10.124⅛		

Tuesday, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Treasury Department delivered to the Associated Banks to-day $14,560,000 of the Legal Tender 5 ℔ cent. Two-Year Notes, contracted for the 3d of September last, and since paid for. A further large amount is promised to-morrow, if the trains from Washington get through. This is a relief to the Money market in the present condition of the supply of ordinary Legal Tender. It will enable the Banks to lend at 7 ℔ cent., and settle with each other at 5 ℔ cent. in the new paper, through the Clearing House, thus reducing their obligation to hold over a large amount of ordinary greenbacks from day to day. It is not probable, however, that either the Street or Bank rates for Money will be lower than 7 ℔ cent. for some time to come. The change relates more to the question of supply, and already, to-day, there are signs of less stringency than on Saturday or Monday. The difference, though not yet very decided, was clearly perceptible at the close of business.

The Treasury Office received on the Popular Loan $1,675,893. These payments make quite a severe run upon the Banks for Legal Tender Circulation, but, as intimated above, they can now spare them with less difficulty. The Treasury Office sent out $2,000,000 small Legal Tender for the use of the Army.

The Stock Market is very strong in prices, and active in sales. The business to-day was large, and the January speculation appears to be fairly inaugurated. On some of the Railways, and on Cumberland Coal, the upward movement is pushed with much vigor and confidence, and the *Bull* feeling in the market is daily extending through the Share list. This afternoon the attention of speculators was turned to Illinois Central and Galena, after running through the early part of the day on Erie, Rock Island and Toledo. The Government Stocks keep firm, and Gold steady.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Company met in this City to-day to review the business of their Railway and Land Departments for the calendar and fiscal year 1863, just closed. They declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four per cent.*, payable in cash on 1st February, to all classes of the Stock and Scrip, including the canceled Bond Scrip, ($1,750,000,) which they earnestly recommend the holders, at the next annual meeting of the proprietary in May, to change into the more convenient form of Scrip Stock or full paid shares. The dividends hereafter will be made uniform. The present half-yearly division in cash is made double that of July, (paid 1st August,) by reason of the flattering results of the business of the entire year, which amounts to $4,500,000 in traffic, $2,400,000 in land sales, and $1,400,000 in cash collections on previous Land Sales, of which $800,000 is applicable to the Mortgage Interest of the Company. The Land Mortgage is now reduced to $14,300,000—originally $17,000,000—by actual collections on the principal of the Land Sales. The interest charge upon this Mortgage, which, for six years or more was a heavy burden upon the net traffic of the road, is now reduced to $1,000,000, or only $200,000 in excess of the interest collected from the Land Notes held by the Company. The increase of gross traffic for the year is $1,100,000, or one-third more than in 1862. The transfer books for the Dividends close on the 18th inst.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night. The general market is firm and the crowd of operators on William-street again on the increase. The speculative movements in Gold have greatly fallen off since the holidays. The export demand holds the price about steady between 151½@152 ℔ cent., and this demand is fairly supplied by the January interest disbursements in Gold from the Treasury. The Exchange on London for the Boston mail which closed this afternoon is 166@166½, and the demand has been good:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	151⅝	151⅝	Mich. Central	120	120¼
U.S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	86	86¾
N. Y. Central	132	132¼	Mich. Guarant'd	13	134⅜
Erie	108⅝	109⅛	Illinois Cen	117¼	118⅛
Erie Preferred	103⅛	103⅛	Pittsburgh	107⅛	108
Hudson	134⅛	134⅛	Fort Wayne	85	85⅛
Pacific Mail	220	222	Rock Island	126⅛	129⅛
Harlem	92	91⅛	Galena	105⅛	106
Canton	34	34	Reading	112¼	112⅛
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	59	59
Toledo	121⅛	124⅛	Cum'land Coal	49⅞	49⅝
Northwest	47	47	Mariposa	35	34⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Commerce	102
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	108⅛
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Repub	102
America	125	Continental	101
National	104	St. Nicholas	101
Merchants' Exch	96	Park	120
State of New-York	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	101⅛	Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.	108
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen. '75	119⅛
N.Y.Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100⅛	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. Ex.	93
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	94
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92⅛
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	73⅛
Erie fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	103⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅛
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. Bonds	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Pitts., F.W.& Ch. firsts	106
Har. thirds, '68	97	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. sec'ds	99⅛
Mich. C., '69 & '72	120	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. thirds	86
Michigan new 1st, '82	121	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The recent change in the proprietary of the old *Commercial Advertiser* has retired Mr. John G. Clayton from the financial column of the paper, the labor and direction of which he has performed with marked industry, fidelity and intelligence for nearly thirty years. While we record his withdrawal from the daily press with regret, we are pleased to hear that he is not to leave his remunerative partnership in the long established Job Printing establishment of Hall, Clayton & Co.

Mr. R. O. Cromelin, of the Stock firm of Cromelin & Tillinghast, No. 30 Wall-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the regular New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The shareholders in the Cumberland Coal Company meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the office of the Company, over the Bank of the Republic, at noon, to hear the report of a Select Committee appointed at a previous meeting on the financial affairs and prospects of the Corporation.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company pay a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent.; the Clinton, 15 ℔ cent.; the Empire City, 7 ℔ cent.; the Mechanics' and Traders, 7 ℔ cent.; the Nassau, 8 ℔ cent., and the Etna, of Hartford, 6 ℔ cent. These dividends speak well for the prosperous business in the way of Fire Insurance in the City for the past six months.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregate, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.	
Capital Stock	$12,335,645	$12,335,645	
Loans	35,650,924	35,698,808	Inc. $47,884
Specie	4,164,643	4,158,585	Dec.. 6,058
Due from other Banks	2,496,806	2,963,563	Inc.. 466,757
Due to other Banks	4,221,295	4,316,763	Inc.. 95,468
Deposits	29,683,906	29,878,920	Inc.. 196,014
Circulation	2,067,611	2,055,810	Dec.. 11,801
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	6,023,790	6,080,211	Inc.. 56,421

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port have been to the value of $1,916,598, against $3,250,152 same week last year, and $2,246,010 the corresponding week in 1861.

The Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, have declared a quarterly dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Hope Fire Insurance have declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent., clear of tax, payable on demand.

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $2,293,289 57; including for Customs, $235,000; Payments, $3,631,854 57; Balance, $36,992,691 67.

[Advertisement.]

"Tip Top."—The January Pictorial Double Number, *Phrenological Journal*, is the best ever issued. It has 40 Portraits, and other Engravings, including Maj.-Gen. Banks, Lord Lyndhurst, and Beautiful Women. Only 15 cents; or $1 50 a year. New Volume. Address Fowler & Wells, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Orientals prided themselves on their "Mocha," but the Moderns enjoy with equal relish the Coffee known all over the land as "Kent's East India Coffee." Sold by all Grocers. Price 23 cents per pound. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Inimitable hair cutting—styles suitable—executed in the best manner only, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cts.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. Perry, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,

DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, professor on the eye, ear and throat, will be at her office, No. 25 Bond-st., every day this week, until Friday at 2 o'clock. Office hours from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.; from 6 P. M. until 8 P. M., for those who cannot attend in the day.

See certificates of remarkable cures elsewhere.

For Once we take Pleasure in Calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement—that of HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS. These dyes have become a household necessity, and so general in their use that many a well-dressed lady finds that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these dyes, made as good as new.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-Place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing-machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

MARRIED.

Coe—Dickson.—On Monday evening, Jan. 4, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, George S. Coe to Martha J., daughter of John Dickson, Esq., all of this City.

Holman—Roundey.—In Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., assisted by Rev. Edwin B. Chase, of Marblehead, Mass., Mr. Samuel K. Holman, of this City, to Miss Sara B. Roundey, of Massachusetts. No cards.

Osbon—Phelps.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., Rev. E. S. Osbon, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., to Miss S. J. Phelps, of Orange, N. J.

DIED.

Brooks.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, Charles Irving Brooks, eldest son of Thomas and Anna T. Brooks, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

Carter.—On Monday, Jan. 4, Sarah Lawrence, relict of the late Thomas Carter, aged 77 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Carter, No. 227 Bowery, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Dodd.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, Nancy, wife of Joseph Dodd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Grand-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Evans.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 4, Mary, wife of Luther B. Evans, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathan Dunn, aged 52 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts., on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Forbes.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 5, John, infant son of John M. and Ann Elizabeth Forbes, aged 11 days.

Gibbes.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at his residence in this City, Robert Morgan Gibbes.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

Lovett.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, George Lovett, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Eccles Gillender and Ambrose C. Kingsland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Union-square, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Langdon.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, Fanny, only surviving child of the late Edmund G. Langdon, formerly of Bath, England.

Her friends, and the friends of her late father, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Moravian Church in Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Thursday. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ English papers please copy.

Ritcie.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, Miss Frances J. Ritcie, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 6th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

Sedgwick.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 49 East 30th-st., Roderick Sedgwick, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

Simpson.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Eliza M. C. Simpson, only child of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Winfield and Eliza Simpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, at Earl's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre sts., without further invitation.

Syverson.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at his late residence, Ole Syverson, aged 39 years and 8 months.

His friends, and the members of Palestine Lodge No. 204, F. & A. M., and the members of the Harmonic Singing Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104½ 3d-av., at 12½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Sperry.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, of apoplexy, Mrs. Desdamona Stillman, widow of Shedon S. Sperry, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, John Sperry, No. 188 Chrystie-st., New-York.

☞ Connecticut and Rhode Island papers please copy.

Yates.—On Monday, Jan. 4, Ann Elizabeth, relict of Governor Yates, and daughter of the late John DeLancey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 7—Jan. 5, 1864.
53, 31, 19, 68, 14, 35, 46, 63, 10, 72, 58, 67.

Class 8—Jan. 5, 1864.
25, 3, 28, 9, 64, 39, 44, 76, 2, 60, 12, 23, 35, 42.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 103.—Jan. 5, 1864.
20, 61, 74, 9, 35, 72, 22, 75, 26, 44, 10, 18.

Kentucky, Class 104.—Jan. 5, 1864.
2, 52, 21, 69, 50, 27, 65, 26, 73, 13, 12, 33, 23, 46.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES—For LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fitting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS,
CATARRH,
WEAK AND DISEASED EYES, &c., &c.,
CURED EFFECTUALLY BY
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
"METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,"

Which can be procured at her Offices, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Read the following certificates, to which hundreds could be added:

I, Charles Vick, of No. 80 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, do certify that my son Charles has been quite deaf for several years, with very offensive discharges from both ears, taken from scarlet fever. He was very fond of his books previous to his sickness, but after that did not care to look at them, and tied them up and put them away; he shunned society of every kind in this state. I took him to Mrs. M. G. Brown, of No. 25 Bond-st. I got her opinion and advice, and brought home with me her "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," and used it according to directions on the bottles; the result is, my son in a few days heard a drum in the street, which he could not before he became deaf. His hearing is returning, the offensive discharges have ceased, the noises have gone from his head, and greatly to our surprise, he went and took down his books again, and seems to delight in them same as formerly.

I consider my son *greatly benefited* both mentally and physically, and heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's mode of treatment to all who are suffering.

A number of certificates from patients in New-York will shortly appear in the papers, or can be seen now at the office No. 25 Bond-st.

SEE WHAT WM. WESLEY SAYS.

I, Wm. Wesley, of Lodis, four miles from Newark, do certify that I have been troubled with a diseased ear for five years, and was six months at two Infirmaries in New-York, and left worse than when I went. I then went under the first eye doctor of Newark, but found my eye was going so fast, concluded I would be blind, and gave them all up till I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's wonderful cures in the paper, when I resolved to try once more. Going to No. 25 Bond-street, I procured the medicine, and now after using it two weeks I sit in Mrs. M. G. Brown's office, a cured young man, overjoyed at my good fortune in the preservation of my eye. The second time I used the medicine I felt that the disease was yielding, and that I had got the right medicine at last. I this day bring another young man with me, that he may be cured also. I recommend all who suffer not to trifle five years, as I did, but go right at once to No. 25 Bond-st. and get rid of their diseases.

The "Metaphysical Discovery" consists of three distinct preparations, which work in conjunction for the destruction of the above diseases—one for the eyes, one for the ears, and one for the scalp; the whole put up in a nice wooden case (with glass tube, to pass the medicine into the ears), and sent, with full directions for using, to any address in the world, on receipt of the price, $5.

The celebrated Poor Richard's Eye-Water	$1
Scalp Renovator	1

Address Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, at either of her offices.

Mrs. M. G. Brown will be at her office, No. 25 Bond-st. every day this week until Friday at 2 o'clock. Office hours from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.; from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M., for those who cannot attend in the day.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

Dec. 28, 1863.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.

Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.

Let us respond to this expectation, Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.

The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, No. 43 Wall-st.
JOH'S LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
G. W. LOTZ, No. 161 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MOSLE, No. 52 Exchange-place.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office, No. 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

FIRE INSURANCE CONTRACTS ON RIOT, &c.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

A Compendium of the Laws and Decisions relating to Mobs, Riots Invasion, Civil Commotion, Insurrection, &c., as affecting Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, compiled by J. B. Ecclesine, Insurance Editor *Wall-street Underwriter*. 1 vol., 8vo, 112 pages. Price $1; by mail, $1 10.

GRIERSON & ECCLESINE, Publishers,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS
of this week will contain
SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
FUNERAL OBSEQUIES
OF THE
LATE RIGHT REV. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
with other interesting Local and National subjects.
Do not fail to see the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. BRIDGET'S MUTUAL BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are hereby notified to meet in St. Bridget's Chapel, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes. They are also notified, that Article No. 13 will have to be complied with on SUNDAY, Jan. 10, in St. Bridget's Church, at 10¼ A. M. By order of

WM. J. O'CONNOR, President.

James Fox, Recording Secretary.

OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF COUNTIES, towns and regiments, paying extra bounties for recruits, are desired to call upon D. S. MOULTON, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 92 Broadway, two doors above Wall-st.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—THE USUAL EPIPHANY services of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next (Epiphany), at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and an offering made in behalf of Missions.

A PROTECTIVE ARMY AND NAVY LAW OFFICE.—To furnish volunteers with the most reliable information and advice, free of charge, and to secure to them the highest authorized bounties, cash in hand, without discount or charges; to secure army and navy claims of all kinds. Office of D. S. MOULTON, Counsellor-at-law, No. 92 Broadway, two doors above Wall-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANUFACTORY and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 86 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TRULY GREAT STORY.

WILL BE READY IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 7,
A STORY OF STARTLING INTEREST,
ENTITLED,
THE NEGLECTED WARNING;
OR,
THE TRIALS
OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL-TEACHER.
From the pen of the gifted
MARY KYLE DALLAS,

Whose name has become a household word wherever the English language is spoken.

The story in question is made up of mingled fact and fiction, and the heroine is a young lady who, from affluence is reduced to poverty by the death of a father, who is rendered bankrupt by the schemes and machinations of a villain. Thus impoverished, the friendless girl looks to teaching in a public school for the means of support, and the authoress, with that nervous power which marks all her literary productions, carries her through the trying ordeals which ever beset the young and friendless girl who tries to obtain a situation as teacher. Having been a teacher herself, Mrs. Dallas is thoroughly familiar with her subject. She knows it in all its details, from the commencement to the finish; and she is posted, also, with regard to the characters of most of those who occupy prominent positions in relation to the management of the public school system. Where merit is due she freely accords it; but where censure is warranted, she applies it with an unsparing hand, and in a manner calculated to make the recipients of it wince.

Altogether, we doubt if a more exciting, and at the same time a more useful story, as to the moral which it conveys, was ever offered to the public, and we shall be much mistaken if its publication does not lead to widespread comment. That it contains several Paixhan charges, which will "strike somewhere," the public may rest assured.

Let no one fail to secure the opening chapters, and our word for it they will not be slow in looking after what follows.

Besides the above great story, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a splendid romance, entitled "WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT," by Francis S. Smith, and another most exciting serial, entitled "MARIE BERTRAND; OR, THE FELON'S DAUGHTER," from the pen of Horatio Alger, Jr. Added to all which it gives weekly, from eight to twelve first-class Sketches, of different varieties, a large number of fine Poems, and a variety of departments of a useful and entertaining character, including "Pleasant Paragraphs," "Mirthful Morsels," "Knowledge Box," "Items of Interest," &c., &c., &c., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents. For sale everywhere.

CARROT-POMADE.

A series of capital and laughable designs, by HOPPIN, illustrating the discovery, the appliance, and the astounding results of CARROT-POMADE.

CARROT-POMADE.

A burlesque alphabet, illustrated by twenty-six of the most richly amusing designs, from the pencil of our very best humorous illustrator, AUGUSTUS HOPPIN.

CARROT-POMADE.

Be sure and get this comical Extravaganza; it will insure you a laugh. It is just the best thing in its way we have had for a long time.

CARROT-POMADE.

HOPPIN never designed anything so happy. It is well engraved and handsomely printed.

CARROT-POMADE.

A merry book, full of merry designs for merry winter evenings. It will show you how ADOLPHE was bald, how he sought a remedy, how he discovered the wonderful "Carrot-Pomade," and what marvels resulted therefrom.

It is an elegant, amusing, happy, laughable, pleasing burlesque, done by Hoppin. The price is 75 cents. The booksellers have it for sale.

JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., N. Y.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCII.—FOR JANUARY, 1864.
EDITED BY
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.
CONTENTS:
Art. I.—Life of William H. Prescott.
II.—The Bible and Slavery.
III.—The Ambulance System.
IV.—The Bibliotheca Sacra.
V.—Immorality in Politics.
VI.—The Early Life of Gov. Winthrop.
VII.—The Sanitary Commission.
VIII.—Renan's Life of Jesus.
IX.—The President's Policy.
X.—Critical Notices.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.

In the hands of its new editors it will maintain its established reputation for independent criticism, and for well-considered opinions in politics and literature.

In discussing political and social questions, the spirit of the REVIEW will be thoroughly national and loyal. It will defend and illustrate the distinctive principles on which the institutions of America are founded.

In literature, it will avail itself of the best material of thought and scholarship which the country can supply.

In its criticism, it will have no ends to serve but those of sound learning and good morals.

Bound by strong associations to the past, in sympathy with the present, hopeful for the future, the REVIEW will do its part in the intellectual movement of the times.

Terms.—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents a number.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

"Its general merit [illegible]inary."
HANNAH TH[illegible]ON.

The Boston *Congregationalist* [illegible] of this popular and much talked-of book:

"We have been greatly d[illegible]ted in this story. We took it up under the influence of a prejudice arising from some of the notices of it which we had seen in our cotemporaries, and supposing we should find it to be an attack upon evangelical religion in the form of a novel. * * * But in its general scope, it seems to us high and true and salutary; in its limning of real American society, admirable and nearly unapproached; in its satire, usually just and always powerful; and in its general merit, extraordinary. As a straightener of current crooked ideas upon "woman's rights," we know of nothing equal to it. In short, the book is a success, and is one which no man of common sense need be afraid to read or to have read."

Another large supply from the binders is expected on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, and in a few days we hope to fill the numerous orders [illegible].

PRICE $1 50.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS.
BY GEN. G. H. DUFOUR,
Lately an officer of the French Engineer Corps, and Chief of Staff of the Swiss Army.

Translated from the latest French edition, by Wm. P. Craighill, Captain United States Engineers, late Professor of Civil and Military Engineering and Science of War at the United States Military Academy, West Point, with numerous illustrations. In one thick 12mo volume, red cloth. Price $2 50.

Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

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D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW in what respect doctors are "Jacks at all trades," read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

LIBRARIES AND PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.

200,000 Books on Freemasonry, Theology, &c., on hand.
50,000 Scrap Prints, Portraits, Costumes, &c., on hand.
10,000 Medical Books for [illegible] cheap.
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LEGGAT BROTHERS, [illegible] Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MOTHERS' [illegible]!!—THE MOTHERS' JOURNAL AND FAMILY VISITANT is a monthly magazine, for mothers and the household, practical in purpose, substantial in matter, attractive in style. Every mother and wife should [illegible] $1 a year: six copies, $5. Single numbers, 10 cents. Direct by mail, at our risk, to "Mothers' Journal," No. 335 Broadway, New-York. [illegible] the year round.

A NEW BOOK, MUCH TALKED ABOUT, long promised and much needed, and believed to be the best that has been published for five hundred years. CHRISTIANITY, UPON ITS OWN PRINCIPLES, &c., &c., pp. 64. Price [illegible]. By Samuel Evans. Published by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York.

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No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.

Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

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GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
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DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

Office of Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-street, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 164, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 962, 980, 997, 1033, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated, Dec. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL new 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 5 per cent.; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.

Troy and Boston mortgage bonds,
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds,
Saratoga and Schenectady stock,
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock,
Indiana Central stock,
wanted, at the highest market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

Seventh Ward Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Co.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

Greenwich Bank, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Association, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, poll to open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. Cricket, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company,
Cleveland, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company,
No. 102 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 15, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES K. McKINLAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,

Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This Institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD L BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

Boston, Jan. 4, 1864.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and, by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Office Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Co., As Re-organized.
Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 4, 1864.

Office of the Platte County Railroad Company,
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed.) WM. OSBORNE, President.

Market Bank,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of Janaary next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

Spuyten Duyvil, Jan. 2, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

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10 CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND Ohio First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Railroad Bonds of $1,000 each, to be sold at $400 each. Signed by Thos. F. Wells, President, and Fred. Perry, Park Bank, Trustee, who pronounce these bonds good and valid. Address EVERITT, care Box 1,442 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Tradesmens' Bank, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of

TEN (10) PER CENT,

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

JANUARY 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Howard Insurance Co.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN (10) PER CENT,

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
Jersey City, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

Importers' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Office Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
No. 102 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

WASH'TN RITTER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

Manhattan Savings Institution, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the 26th Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and less, and Four per Cent. per annum on all larger sums, payable on and after Jan. 18. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

Also, an extra Dividend, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, which will be credited to depositors with the regular dividend.

E. J. BROWN, President.
Edwd. Schell, Treasurer.
C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

Office of the Importers and Traders' Ins. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

Bank of North America,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Irving Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Pacific Fire Insurance Co., No. 470 Broadway,
(Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,)
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 25th inst. to date of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.

Office Guardian Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.,
Jan. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Interest Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the charter, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

Office of the Long Island Insurance Co.,
No. 41 Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Office of the Hudson Iron Company,
Hudson, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in this City, on the 11th of January, 1864

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Office Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 67 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Office of the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

Seventh Ward Bank, New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, January 5, 1864.—DIVIDEND—A quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company
of Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

John S. Dickerson,
James Bryce, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.

Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.

Henry C Fisher, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, New-York, January 1, 1864.—By order of Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, January 18th, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited there for six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

M. D. VANPELT, President.

Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

Deposits on or before the 9th of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Dividend—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.

R. H. Bull, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres't.

Richard Kelly, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall-st.
New-York, Jan 1, 1864.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864	74,872 18
Total Assets	$574,872 18

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their capital from $200,000 to $500,000, which is all paid in, and, together with their surplus, securely invested.

Additional Policies of Fire Insurance will now be issued, based upon the increased capital, and the Company respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as their interests have been specially regarded in increasing the security offered to half a million of dollars.

Losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

MAURICE HILGER, President.

Rudolph Garrique, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements and houses in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once, to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year, may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands, and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject, that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000 and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of the staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations, must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburgh, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati, Dec. 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.

NOTICE TO COTTON DEALERS.

Office of Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency United States Treasury Dep't.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 30, 1863.

By consent of Gen. Grant and Army Corps District Commanders in his Department, and in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, authority will be given to all proper persons to purchase the products of States in insurrection, at all places in this Agency within the lines of National military occupation.

Application for such authorities can be made to any Assistant Special Agent in the First Agency, or at this office.

Parties receiving authorities will be required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for their observance of all regulations, rules, and military orders, and for the payment of all Government fees and taxes.

W. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.

Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shoud fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)

(Date.)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.

——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.

——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Engineer's Office, M. & C. R. R.,
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of January proximo, for the clearing, grading and masonry of the extension of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad from Loveland to the City of Cincinnati—a distance of twenty-four miles.

The work will be divided into sections of one-half mile or more, and bids will be received for the construction of one or more of such sections.

Plans, profiles and specifications, with approximate estimates of the quantities of work on each section offered for contract, will be ready for examination on and after the 8th day of January, 1864, at this office, in room No. 8, second floor, Railroad Building, southwest corner Third and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.

Estimates of the quantity and relative value of the work done in each month will be made, and ninety per cent. of the amount of the same will be paid in cash in the month succeeding that in which the work estimated shall have been done.

The Railroad Company reserves to itself the right to decline to let any part or all of the work on examination of the bids.

WM. P. CUTLER, Vice-President.

John Waddle, Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work." "Proposals for Carpenter Work." "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.

Maurice J. Powers, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements under the bids inviting proposals for 100,000 sets, which bids were opened Dec. 23, 1863, viz:

T. C. Williams & Co., 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal at	$3 60
L. S. Baker, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 60
H. A. Dingee, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 61
C. S. Storms, 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 62
C. S. Storms, 10,000 sets, Watertown Arsenal, at	3 67
W. S. Hansell & Son, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 79
Geo. Peters, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 69
E. Gaylord, 20,000 sets, Allegheny Arsenal, at	3 69
H. Tillson & Co., 10,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 79
Sterling & Co., 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 84
McFarland & Dempsey, 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 85

(Signed), GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chf. of Ord.

U. S. A. Medical Purveyor's Office,
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, ON Broadway, a lady's CYLINDER WATCH, with the names of Vatek, Phillippe & Co., and Tiffany & Co., on the cap. Size, 15 lines; gold engine-turned, hunting case; No. 12,939. A short gold chain, with hook and key, accompanied the watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the watch with Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 4TH inst., a LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with double gold chain, garnet slide. On return of above to No. 108 West 34th-st., the above reward will be paid.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG COUPLE, TWO rooms, with board, in a strictly private family; location between 12th and 34th sts., and 5th and 8th avs. Address H. & L., Box No. 130 Times Office.

LOFTS WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, between Leonard and Canal-sts. Address JOHN PRATT & SONS, No. 440 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

TROPICAL BALSAM.—NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 3, 1863. Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., New-York:—Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of certifying, by the present, that I have been cured by your Tropical Balsam of a serious affection of the lungs, attended with cough and great sufferings. Mrs. Julia Guerin, of this City, has also been cured with the same Balsam of a dangerous cough and a serious disease of the chest. I am happy to testify to such a complete success of your Balsam, and you may rest assured that I will do my best to propagate with all the extent of my power a remedy whereby I have obtained so successful results. Respectfully yours, CHARLES LAMBERT.

General depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, N. Y. Retailed at the druggists generally.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocle and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR RENT.—Chicago has a present population of 150,000. It will soon be doubled. The "Revere House" is situated on the corner of Clark and Kinzey sts., two blocks from Clark-st. bridge; is new, and furnished with steam cooking and laundry facilities, with all modern improvements; carpeted throughout with first-class Brussels, and furnished complete in every department. It will be ready for occupancy in all February. The advertiser may be seen for two or three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Parties interested may find it quite an object to see the premises. None need apply but responsible men, and with the most unexceptionable references. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Chicago, Ill., care C. H. McCORMICK & CO. S.

FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER.—Owing to ill-health, the subscriber offers for sale the old-established business carried on by him at the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 27th-st., with ground 74x95 feet, four-story and basement substantial brick buildings, engine, boilers, hangers, shafting, pullies and belting, and all the machinery necessary for sash, blind and door business, wood-molding, sawing, planing and turning. The above affords a fine opportunity for any person to engage in an established business, and will be sold with or without the stock, and on accommodating terms, to a responsible party. Apply on the premises. J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A NEW-YORK PHYSIcian, possessing a practice with an income of over $10,000 per annum, and increasing daily, desires an associate of thorough education and good moral and professional character. Bonus $7,000. Income guaranteed. Address L. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York. Only inquiries accompanied with references will be answered.

$1,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC person to join the advertiser in a very lucrative cash business. Call at No. 39 Bethune-st., from 9 to 4.

A VERY PREPOSSESSING YOUNG lady, refined and educated, proposes to dispose of herself and a small fortune by lot—chances, with carte de visite, $2; carte alone, 30 cents. Address FLORENCE MILLWOOD, No. 331 Broadway, care of F. G. Godfrey.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $38, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6.
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No 6 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS, MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work manship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

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For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $95 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years. J. S. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

A GOOD SECOND TENOR SINGER wishes to make an engagement in some Church Choir. Address H., Box No. 28, *Times* Office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address H. M. PIERCE, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 538 Pearl, or J. Stiner, No. 49 Vesey-st., N.Y. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER receives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in book-keeping, by double entry and business affairs, can be obtained at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., established over 20 years. Private instruction in penmanship. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

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MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and education, having much experience in tuition, desires an engagement for a few hours daily. She teaches the English in all its branches, with German, French and music. Private lessons are given to more advanced pupils. Address EDUCATION, Station A, Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE—Fifteen and a half hands high, five years old, coming six, long tail, proud and stylish in harness, accustomed to saddle, of good speed and easy gait, both in trot and canter. Also, a pair of short-tailed bay carriage horses. Cause of sale, absence of owner abroad. Terms moderate. On view at Lexington Stables, Nos. 95 and 97 East 32d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, NOT UNder 15½ hands. Must be sound and kind and gentle in all harness. Address ELDER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, full particulars and lowest price.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the great sensation drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN can only be presented for SIXTEEN NIGHTS more. Seats for any of these sixteen nights may now be procured at the box-office.

The management is induced to give this early notice of the period at which the production of this play must terminate, from the circumstance of its being impossible to accommodate the vast crowds, which nightly gather at the theatre. No play that has perhaps ever been presented on the New-York stage has touched the heart of the people with such sincere and genuine emotion, or gathered the public so firmly in its grasp. While it might run through whole seasons, it cannot, from these peremptory circumstances, be possibly presented for more than these SIXTEEN NIGHTS.

Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.

In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, A. Oakey Hall:

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

On Monday, January 4, 1864, being the sixty-first night of the engagement, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will appear in THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, 1864,
SIXTY-THIRD NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF
Mrs. FLORENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864,
for the last time this season,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, and the following cast:
MME. FREDERICI,
MME. JOHANNSEN,
HERR HIMMER,
HERR STEINECKE,
HERR WEINLICH.

To give full effect to the Soldier's Chorus, in the fourth act, the ARION SOCIETY have kindly volunteered to assist, and a full military band will also appear.

Conductor .... CARL ANSCHUTZ

Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of Tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music.

NOTICE.
Subscribers can exchange their tickets on Tuesday morning.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864,
SECOND PERFORMANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

B. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THE GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,
Postponed from Monday, Dec. 28, on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered:
Mrs. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley,)
Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
Mr. JOHANNES SENIA,
Mr. JAMES G. MAEDER.

Tickets, Fifty Cents each. May be procured of T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway, J. R. Morewood, No. 62 Broad-st., Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st., T. M. Braine, No. 113 Pearl-st., Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st. and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The tickets issued for Dec. 28 admissible.

DODWORTH HALL—NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. AND MISS L. BROWN'S READING,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1864.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

SKATING—AT THE LARGE GALLERY IN CONnection with Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnastic and Military Institution, No. 161 5th-av. and No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction to ladies and gentlemen daily and evenings. Only three lessons are sufficient to skate on ice.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

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ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
YOUNG AMERICA YET TO BE AMUSED.
THE MUSEUM STILL IN ITS HOLIDAY ATTIRE!
Still the resort of
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
OF MYRIADS OF HAPPY CHILDREN.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which has been played to
SUCH CROWDED HOUSES WITH SUCH BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
and elicited such thunders of applause, will be produced at each.

The *Evening Post* says of this play: "Mr. Barnum's company plays it as well as it can be played by any theatre in the City;" that "all the characters are represented quite as well as on far more pretentious boards. The scenery is also good, and the entire play is the best really dramatic success in the annals of the old Museum."

HERR ZIROM,
GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
on the
EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA
THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
An elegant Wax Figure of this beautiful Princess has just been received from Madame Tussauds, of London.
AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
A PYRAMID OF GIANTS,
AND
MOLEHILL OF DWARFS,
TWO OF THE TALLEST
AND TWO OF THE SMALLEST
men ever known on the face of the globe.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S.

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost .... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
(Between Spring and Prince-sts.)
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price. Performance 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M.
EIGHTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this superbly constructed
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
containing animals and birds of every variety, many of which are very rare, and several that were never before on exhibition in America.
Of the latter class,
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
recently imported from Germany, and white as the driven snow, deserve particular attention, and are the delight and admiration of
ALL LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Upward of two hundred rare birds and animals are here congregated, and others constantly arriving.
The morning performance is especially adapted for
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
This institution, the pride of Naturalists, is unequaled in
GRANDEUR, MAGNITUDE, AND MAGNIFICENCE
by any other exhibition on this continent.
The mind may revel in an intellectual feast.
Instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one. It is the only pure and correct school where
The great book of Natural History
can be successfully unlocked, studied and defined. It furnishes
Knowledge for the world,
And a school for the million.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THE
MYERS SISTERS' BENEFIT CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC RECITATION,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1864.
The following artists have volunteered their aid:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD.
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. M. PATTISON,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
DR. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW .... Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents each.
May be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TALLOW, FLOUR, &c.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at storehouse No. 17 Albany-st.,

44 BARRELS OF TALLOW,

By order Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. G. S.

Also, 9 barrels Flour, 1 barrel Bread, and 1 barrel desicated Potatoes. Sale by order Capt. F. H. MOORE, A. C. V. S. Sale positive. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF BOOKS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., LIBRARY OF STANDARD WORKS, being the private library of a gentleman, consisting of Chalmers' British Essayists, Dr. Samuel Johnson's Works, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Ben Johnson's Works, Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Mitford's History of Greece, Robertson's Historical Works, Hallam's Middle Ages, Cary's Memorials of the Civil War, Diary of the Times of Charles II., Christian Library, 2 vols.; German Works over 200 years old, with other valuable works.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dec. 26, 1863.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:
Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Trustees of the Little Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, the mill and entire property of said Company at Little Falls, of whatever kind, including all benefit of any contract to which they may be a party, will be offered for sale at auction, for the benefit of said Company, at their office, in Little Falls, N. Y., on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 M., for cash. W. E. WOODBRIDGE, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sale-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large quantity of first-class furs, made expressly for City trade, embracing sable, mink, ermine, chinchilla, stone marten capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs; also robes, gents' collars, gloves, &c., all of which are warranted sound, and as represented.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, late with A. H. Muller.

LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV. AND 97TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, 3 desirable lots on northeast corner of Broadway and 97th-st.; also 3 lots northeast corner 10th-av. and 97th-st., in the rear. Maps, &c. at Auctioneer's office, No. 18 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG French lady, educated in the best schools of Paris, desires to find, in a good family, a pleasant room and board, in exchange for some hours' lessons in French and music. Apply to M. LASSALLE, editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, No. 96 Walker-st., from 11 o'clock A.M. to 3 P. M.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady in a private boarding-house, or in a private family where they would like to lessen the expenses by taking a gentleman and his wife to board for the Winter. The most respectable references given and required. Address S. C. L., Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE LADIES, IN A private family, between 20th and 33d sts., east of 4th-av. They will furnish their own rooms. Address Box No. 751 Post office, stating the character of the rooms and terms.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for four persons; (no boarders.) Address a note to W. MALLORY, Brandreth House.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (2 years old,) and nurse; location above 8th-st.; references given and required. Address C. H. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY,
TWO CHARMING COMEDIES
from the brilliant pen of
CHARLES DANCE.
First appearance in this theatre of Miss
IONE BURKE.
First appearance this season of
MR. NORTON.
NEVER ACTED HERE, the elegant Comedy, by Charles Dance, of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lieut. Kingston, R. N.	Mr Lester Wallack
Admiral Kingston	Mr. John Gilbert
Dennis McGrath	Mr. Norton

(His first appearance this season.)

Short	Mr. Browne
Mrs. Pontifex	Mrs. Wilkins
Mary Mortimer	Miss Madeline Henriques

To conclude with, first time this season, Charles Dance's highly popular comedy, the
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN

Squire Broadlands	Mr. Mark Smith

Who will sing the original song of "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

Horace	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. Floyd
Sparrow	Mr. Young
Fanny Markham	Miss Ione Burke

(Her first appearance here.)
Who will sing Balfe's song, "Come into the Garden, Maud."

Temperance	Mrs. John Sefton
Alice	Miss Green
Sophy	Miss Mary Barrett

THURSDAY—Seventy-fourth night of Mr. L. Wallack's highly popular play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
FRIDAY—"Naval Engagements" and "The Old English Gentleman."
SATURDAY—Seventy-fifth night of "Rosedale."
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
THE LOVE CHASE and MARRIED LIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT [illegible]

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1864,
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who delight every evening the
THOUSANDS
WHO CRAM THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT
to witness these legitimate impersonators and great exponents of Irish character.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS in two of his great Irish characters.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, supported by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., her first appearance; Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunans, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.
Second night this season of the Irish drama,
WILLIE RIELY.

Willie Riely	Mr. Barney Williams
Mary Moraity	Mrs. Barney Williams

Followed by the Protean Farce of
LAW FOR LADIES; OR, 'TIS SO REPORTED.

Sophia Heartall	Mrs. Barney Williams

Assuming the following characters: GERTRUDE—a German organ player. SALLY SOB—A simpleton. SAM SOB—Her brother. NANCE SLOCUM—A snowajer. THE IRISH TUTOR.—Terry O'Rourke, with the song "Boys of Kilkenny," Mr. Barney Williams.

In active preparation, a new Irish Drama,
MANGARIE SUGACH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.
Written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Produced with new and beautiful Scenery, correct and picturesque Costumes, appropriate Properties, new Music, &c., and in which these popular representatives of Irish character, together with the whole of the talented company, will shortly appear.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1864.
In consequence
of the
DECIDED AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
AND
UNANIMOUS APPROBATION,
It elicits
ON EVERY REPRESENTATION,
FROM
CROWDED HOUSES,
the new and highly interesting play, in four acts,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
with
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. G. JAMISON,
and the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY
in the cast.
New Music .... by .... Thomas Baker
New Scenery, &c. .... by .... Hayes
New Costumes and Appointments.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1864.
LES PIEGES DORES.
Comedie in three Acts, by M. A. de Beauplean.
HISTOIRE D'UN SOU.
Vaudeville in one Act by M. Clairville.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonerie musicale by M. Offenbach.
The following artists will appear that evening: Mmes. LEVASSEUR, HAMBURG, MAILLET and DONATIEN; Messrs. GRAVIER, EDGARD, CHOLROCHE, DONATIEN and FAYE.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered for 11 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
POWERFUL CHORUS.
ENLARGED ORCHESTRA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Thaddeus	Mr. W. CASTLE
Devilshoof	Mr. GEO. REA
Florestine	Mr. M. B. PIKE
Arline	Mme. COMTE BORSCHARD
Gipsy Queen	Miss MARY SHAW
CONDUCTOR	Mr. THEODORE THOMAS

SEATS CAN BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
MR. DE CORDOVA,
THE POPULAR AMERICAN HUMOROUS LECTURER,
Will deliver his
CELEBRATED AND SUCCESSFUL HUMOROUS POEM,
"BROADWAY,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1864.
Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be obtained at all the music and bookstores, and at the door.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT .... Manager.
Performances will be continued at this establishment
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
introducing the greatest of lady equestriennes,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.
EDWIN BOOTH
in his great impersonation of
SHYLOCK,
assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
AND A TALENTED COMPANY.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—In this and the Counties of Suffolk, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester, for clothing and equipments furnished at their own expense in the War of 1812, are requested to meet on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Military Hall, No. 187 Bowery, to choose delegates to meet in Convention in Albany on the 15th inst., to petition the Legislature to make State stock of the certificates, which will convert them into money values immediately.

N. B.—This is an important meeting; let all attend who hold certificates, both male and female.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The first regular meeting of this Company, for this year, will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President of the Com. of 1863.
A. M. PALMER,
JOHN J. SHAW,
} Secretaries of the Com. of 1863.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members and an election for thirty managers will be held at No. 516 Broadway, in this City, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, 1864. The poll will continue open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EPIPHANY—REV. DR. COX, OF CALVARY Church, will preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., THIS EVENING, Jan. 6. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT
U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 350 4TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong; $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address VINCENT COLYER, General Superintendent of Recruiting, No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 10,722 bbls. Flour, 1,571 bbls. and 4,125 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 4,770 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 7,702 bushels Oats, 2,373 bushels Malt, 3,184 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,117 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at easier prices. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ℔ ℔. No Rio arrived this week; sales of only 200 bags Rio were reported during the week. Stock of all kinds this morning, 36,960 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, of Rio and Santos, 13,631 bags; Java, 5,210 mats; Java, 1,729 Gov. bags; Ceylon, 1,800 bags; Maracaibo, 10,453 bags; Laguayra, 1,700 bags; St. Domingo, 533 bags; other descriptions, 1,294.

Statistics of the Operations in Rio and Santos Coffee during 1863.

	Receipts. Bags.	Sales. Bags.
January	10,804	24,585
February	45,692	21,753
March	32,106	23,291
April	20,224	9,943
May	33,245	12,485
June	25,170	21,579
July	6,675	28,912
August	22,730	35,365
September	6,366	26,354
October	20,027	25,086
November	32,258	55,794
December	31,515	39,617
Grand total	286,821	324,762

RECEIPTS.	Bags.	SALES.	Bags.
Rio	271,235	Rio	303,832
Santos	15,586	Santos	20,930

TOTALS.

	Stock Jan. 1, 1863.	Receipts in 1863.	Sales in 1863.	Stock Jan. 1, 1864
Rio Coffee, bags	44,372	271,235	303,832	11,031
Santos Coffee, bags	7,200	15,586	20,930	2,600
Grand total	51,572	286,821	324,762	13,631

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Jan. 2—Baltimore	588
Jan. 5—New-York	13,631
Grand total	14,219

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at previous prices. Middlings, 81c.@82c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,270 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day; prices close in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, 7,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25 @$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 70, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and interior do., at $7 20@$7 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 55
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous rates: sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine: $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active and less buoyant; sales 500 bbls. extra at $6 70@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 65 ℔ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 25@$5 60 for Jersey, $6@$6 10 afloat and in store for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric ℔ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, mainly on speculation, at about previous figures. Sales since our last 72,000 bushels, including White Genesee at $1 64; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 62; Red Western at $1 53@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 49@$1 52; Milwaukee Club at $1 46½@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales were made of 38,500 bushels, at $1 29@$1 30, chiefly at $1 29, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 27½ for do., for distilling, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25@$1 33 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, but held rather more firmly. We quote Canada at 91c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@94c.; State at 91c.@93c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Sales 63,000 bushels. Barley is dull, at $1 35@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales 1,000 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is scarce and less active, but very firm, at $1 40@$1 60 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand, at 22c.@32c., according to quality, the higher rate for very choice, ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Manilla has been in active request for immediate and future delivery, at 12½c.@12¾c., ℔ ℔., holders now asking 13c. and upwards.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 50 ℔ M.

LIME—Is quiet at former prices.

METALS—The principal inquiry has been for Ingot Copper, at from 38c.@39½c. ℔ ℔. Other articles have been quiet, but quoted steady.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ gallon; Resin $27 @$40 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ℔ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more request, at uniform figures. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm, $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 4 @$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 @$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 50c.@53c. free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,417 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, and held more firmly. Sales since our last, 5,200 bbls., at $22@$22 25 for New Mess here, $21@$22 25 for do., deliverable in February and March; $19 50@$20 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$19 for two year Old Mess; $17 50@18 75 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $14 50@$16 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Sales, 550 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon continues in fair demand at 9¾c.@12½c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 1,300 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are active, at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is advancing; sales, 3,600 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¼c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13½c. for March delivery, ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request at full prices; sales 350 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ℔ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Butter is quiet to-day at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 13c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

RICE is quiet, but steady. Stock of Rice on hand Jan. 1, 1864, 2,800 bags cleaned East India, and 1,500 ditto uncleaned; against 325 casks Para, 36,729 bags cleaned East India, and 2,964 bags and mats uncleaned ditto, same time last year.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but steady, to-day Sales, since our last, 420 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12c.@14c.; Porto Rico at 12¾c., and Cuba at 11⅜@12½c., also 123 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12½c. per lb.

TOBACCO—Until the intentions of Congress relative to the tax are known, this article will likely remain inactive. Prices are firm. Sales include 212 hhds. Kentucky at 13@24c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. at 90c.@94c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day, rates were in some instances quoted firmer. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 9c.@1s. ℔ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 3¾d.@4¼d. ℔ bushel; 400 pkgs. Butter at 30s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 17s.6d. ℔ ton. For London, 200 trcs. Beef at 4s.; 500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 17s. 6d.; 350 bbls. Oil at 25s. For Glasgow, 50 tons and 600 pkgs. Provisions at 18s. 6d.@20s., by sailing vessel, and 35s.@40s. by steamer. For Havre, 1,060 bbls. resin at 4s. For Antwerp, 50 pkgs. Lard, at 27s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets....... 4 46 | Moon rises. 8 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 05 | Gov. Island... 4 54 | Hell Gate.. 6 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Talbot, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Plato, Getty, New-Orleans, master.

Ships Caravan, Lawler, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Messenger, Hill, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Mattie, (Br.,) McDonald, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Panama, (Br.,) Fleming, Boston, Edmiston Brothers.

Schooners Frances Connell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Tropic Bird, (Br.,) McDougal, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny; L. C. Durfee, Sakins, Washington, L. Kenny; Susan, Beach, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; L. O. Lyman, Sherman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Dec. 27, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Transport Prometheus, Bacon, Port Royal Dec. 30, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Left Portland 2d inst., and was obliged to put back on account of a heavy S. W. gale. Has had very heavy weather on the passage.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Borneo, (of Richmond, Me.,) Reed, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar, tobacco, etc., to Nesmith & Sons. Was up to the Highlands on 1st of January, and was blown off shore in the late northwester.

Bark Burgermeister Duckwitz, (Brem.,) Musegadis, from Shanghai July 28, and Cape Town, C. G. H., Nov. 13, with teas and silks to Olyphant & Co. Had some heavy weather off Bermuda.

Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master. On arriving in the East River this morning, the aid of the Harbor Police was called to take charge of one of the crew, who had been mutinous during the passage.

Bark Johannes, (Brem., not Johann Martin, as before reported below,) Hockgeter, Tarragona 52 ds., in ballast to Leopold Huffer.

Bark Yumuri, (Br.,) Anderson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Bark Kadama, (of Pictou,) McKenzie, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Union, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Merryman, Havana Dec. 25, in ballast to master.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados 18 ds., with scrap iron to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had heavy weather on the coast; was up to the lightship on the 1st of January, and was blown off. Joseph Wilkinson, a seaman, was left in the hospital at Bermuda.

Brig B. T. Nash, Johnson, Ragged Island 12 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Billow, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.,) Davies, Pernambuco Nov. 26, with sugar to Napier & Welsford. From the lat. of Bermuda has experienced terrific weather.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Ellis, Jacmel 24 ds., with coffee and logwood to Richard Thackeray. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Grand Turk, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to J. Norman Harvey. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Humboldt, (of Boston,) Cobb, Cardenas 11 ds., in ballast to master. Has had heavy easterly gales most of the passage.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochrane, W. S., 23 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Hiram Smith, Ferry, Alexandria, D. C., with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Thrasher, (Br.,) Hayes, Martinique 30 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Hutchinson, Charlottetown 20 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Reddington, Clark, Little Choptank, Md., for Thomaston.

Schr. Solferino, (Br., of Weymouth, N. S.,) Lawson, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Yerktown, Nickerson, St. Marys, Md., 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Haskell, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Granite State, Seabury, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sibertha Grier, Bonson, Camden, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Debero, Camden, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. David Jones, Bulard, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. G. Milo, Knox, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. Bell, Robinson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Thomas, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. F. Farland, Pearsall, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Ralph Hewett, Rhoades, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Magnet, Jasper, Norfolk 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., coal.

BELOW—Two ships, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Jan. 1—No arrivals.

Jan. 2—Wind W. N. W., blowing heavy. Arr. bark Harvest Moon, for Boston; brig Piccadilly, (Br.,) from Cape Good Hope Nov. 2, St. Helena Nov. 22, for Boston. Left at Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., barks Jane Taylor and Golden Fleece, for New-York in 7 ds. Nov. 12, lat. 29 59 S., lon. 9 56 E., spoke Br. ship Kent, from Japan for London; 13th, spoke Br. ship Neda, from Madras for London. Also arr. brig Wm. Mason, Mansanilla, for Boston. Left, brig Hancock, ldg. for Boston; bark Linda M. Stewart, ldg. for New-York. Passed going in bark Tubal Cain. The Wm. Mason anchored in Vineyard Sound; on the night of the 31st, during a gale from S. E., was obliged to cut away her foremast to prevent her dragging ashore; the mast, rigging and sails fell overboard and were lost.

Also arr. brigs Laurilla, for Boston; Snow Bird, Mariner, Havana, for Boston; Wacamaco, for Portland; Fredonia, for Belfast; Surf, for Portland; Loch Lomond, for Portland. Left, brig Belle of the Bay; schr. John Gilpin, seized by the Government.

Also arr. brig Forest Dow, Baltimore, for Boston; schr. Susan Rogers, for Boston. Left, bark M. Williamson, dischg.; Trinity, do.; brig Ida, ldg. for Philadelphia; schrs. Vernon, Fawn.

Also arr. schr. Elvira A. Conant, for Boston; J. W. Burr, Emma Furbish, Flanders and Nile, New-York, for Boston; Maria Whitney, Ocean Herald.

Jan. 3—Wind W., blowing fresh. Arr. bark Mary Stetson, of New-York, Pensacola Dec. 18, Key West 12 ds. for Boston. 22d, off Tortugas, spoke gunboat Neptune, cruising. The M. S. has experienced heavy weather during the passage; lost sails and one boat; last night, during the gale from N. W., the crew being frostbitten, anchored off Block Island, and lost one anchor and 75 fathoms of chain. Brig David B. Doane, for Portland; Mary Means, Tibbetts and George Amos, Treat, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nellie, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; schr. White Sea, Janet Parsons, Statesman, all for Boston; E. R. Hammond, New-York, for Eastport; Hattie Laury, New-York for Calais. Sailed—Brigs Loch Lomond, Snow Bird.

Jan. 4—Arr. bark Merrimac, Havana, for Portland; barkantine Ephraim Williams, brig Martha A. Berry, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. S. G. Hart, Philadelphia, for Salem; Mary Ella, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; M. Hutchings, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; F. J. Cummings, Alexandria, for Boston; Adelaide, Harlow and Agenoria, New-York, for Boston; William Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston. 8 A. M., wind N. W. Sailed brigs David B. Doane, Laurilla; schrs. Susan, Maria.

Spoken, &c.

Anna W. Lewis—bark, Lombard, hence for New-Orleans, 4 ds. out, Dec. 30, lat. 33 45, lon. 70 55.

E. D. Drummond—brig, hence for Aspinwall, was signalized Dec. 30, off Nassau.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Dec. 18, barks Montezuma and H. Trowbridge, dischg. Brig B. L. Swan would sail next day for New-York.

At St. Martin's, Dec. 21, schr. Lone Star, of Halifax, for New-York in a week.

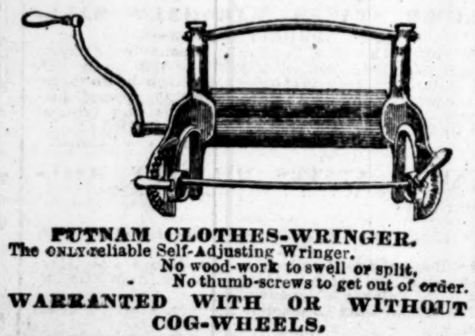
At Jacmel, Dec. 24, schr. Minnie Arnold, for New-York in 10 ds.

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 24, Am. steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York. Cld. Dec. 23, Am. brig Caroline, Harford, New-York; 26th, steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

CALLAO—Arr. Nov. 29, Am. bark Mark L. Potter, Chinchas; Dec. 1, Am. ships Oakford, 66 ds. from San Francisco; 3d, Trident, from whaling; Helen R. Cooper, Chinchas; 5th, Free Trade, do.; 8th, Arme de Snow, do.; Ceres, Hamburg; 12th, Mazeppa, do.; Napoleon, do. Sld. Nov. 29, Am. ships James Littlefield, Holland; M. L. Potter, do.; Dec. 5, Gertrudis, Chinchas; Lizzie Oakford, do.; Helen R. Cooper, France; 8th, Free Trade, Hamburg.

Spoken—Sept. 13, lat. 4 N., lon. 20 W., Am. ship Gov. Langdon, from Boston for San Francisco.



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Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
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W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots near Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."

Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st., with an L in the rear.

Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to
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TO PURCHASE,
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JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } No. 96 Broadway.
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Several first-class houses, either on Madison or 5th avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

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FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Ezra Kniffen, deceased, viz.: The lot of ground with store now occupied by H. W. Wheaton as a grocery and Post-office; also, about two acres of land on which are a large barn, stable and other buildings, all new, and lying adjacent to Rye Station on the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Apply to
JAS. D. HALSTED, } Executors.
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PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE real estate, either improved or unimproved, are respectfully invited to examine our list, as we have a number of very fine residences which we are offering for sale. Also, desirable vacant property on the Central Park, and in its immediate vicinity. Also, several desirable country residences in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT—The large and superior dwelling-house, No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts. House in good order. Lot extra sized and advantageously situated for building an extension for a large boarding-house or for business purposes. Apply to J. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—The extra wide house and stable, known as No. 24 West 12th st., near 5th-av., with large stable, covering the rear of two lots; approachable by porte cochère; possession 1st May next. Price $25,000, and terms easy. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 18 West 39th-st., with the furniture, which is nearly new, of the best quality and selected with great taste. For permits, &c., apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 1 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TEN MILES FROM THE CITY, BY rail and plank road, a beautiful country residence, with modern improvements, ten acres of land, and abundance of fruit; twenty trains daily. Apply to R. FURMAN, 26 Cortlandt-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., a very desirable property for investment. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, English basement house, in fine order, No. 9 East 27th-st.; house 18x55; lot 18x98.9. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY extra-size brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av., built in the best manner and in first-rate order. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

An elegant and well-improved farm, of 237 acres, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., two miles from Greenwood Lake, an hour and a half ride from New-York City. Price low. Terms easy. Will exchange for a good dwelling in Brooklyn. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following. READ IT:

DR. WISHART—*Dear Sir:* I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 North Second-st., and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well—a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.
REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1,321 Wylie-st., Philadelphia.

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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
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Mr. Ward says:

Dr. WISHART—*Sir:* I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath and Palpitation of the Heart, in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend. I tried it, and am thankful to say that after using four large and one small bottle I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 North 2d-st., or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chestnut and Sixth sts.
JOHN WARD.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
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READ THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. WISHART—*Sir:* I return you my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure Inflammation of the Lungs and Liver Complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial I was, to all appearance, near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two) pronounced me past cure; but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good that she prevailed on me, as a last resort, to try it; and, thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles, and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person that is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case, for I want every person that is suffering as I was to know of your invaluable medicine. Respectfully,
JOHN VERDIN,
Crease-street, six doors above Richmond-street, Philadelphia.

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WILL CURE GRAVEL.
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Mr. WISHART—*Dear Sir:* Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the gravel, my case was truly deplorable; often, for a week at a time, my family physician having to call twice a day to take my urine from me, which caused the most intense suffering, my whole system becoming deranged and debilitated; but after hearing of your Tar Cordial, and the many cures performed by it, concluded to try it, and am happy to say that from my commencing to take it I felt relieved, and now, after using three bottles, feel myself perfectly cured, and most cheerfully permit you to refer to me, hoping to benefit others similarly afflicted.
JAMES SLATER,
No. 1,215 Crease-st., Kensington.

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will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine: Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Piles, Gravel, and an unfailing remedy for female complaints.

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HONESDALE, Penn., June 24, 1859.

MR. WISHART—*Dear Sir:* I suffered excruciating agony for nearly two years, from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face, head and shoulders, which caused great weakness and debility of the whole system. The pain was so intense from it as to be almost unendurable. So severe were my sufferings that I was induced to try every remedy recommended by my friends, but found no relief. I had one of the best physicians in constant attendance for more than a year, but he failed to relieve me. Fortunately, through a neighbor, who had been cured by the Tar Cordial of a severe affection of the lungs, with constant cough and general debility, (she being considered incurable,) I was induced to try a bottle, and found immediate relief from its use. I only used three bottles, which entirely cured me of the disease, and restored me to perfect health, free from all neuralgia, pain, &c. I have induced a number of persons to try your Tar Cordial for consumption, cough, sore throat, female complaints, &c., and all have been benefited.

Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for the success of your truly wonderful Tar Cordial in diminishing the ills which human nature is heir to.

I am most gratefully and truly yours,
ANNA S. GETSINGER.

You can refer to me at Honesdale, Penn., if you see proper.

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To guard the public against spurious imitations, the name of the proprietor and a pine tree are blown in every bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Sold wholesale and retail at my medicinal depot, No. 10 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and by druggists and store-keepers generally.

I can only give a few of the many thousands of certificates I am receiving in favor of this great medicine; but I have had a quantity of them published in circular form, which I send free on application. Whether you conclude to give the medicine a trial or not, send for circular. Price, 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Prepared only by the proprietor,
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Philadelphia, Penn.
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
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AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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NO. 594 BROADWAY.
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DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear,
Noises in the Head, and
all Diseases of the
EAR AND THROAT,
Exclusively Treated by
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office
34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,
JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.
FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degrees. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,
JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.
A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.
H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Mersereau,
No. 2 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 454 Broadway. P. McTERNEY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.
O. O. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.
W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 42 FIFTH ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.
C. S. HOLLY.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.
FRANCIS GOULDY

D Y S P E P S I A!
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM
Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.
Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully. J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled, with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen.......... $5

Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.......... $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
NO. 594 BROADWAY.